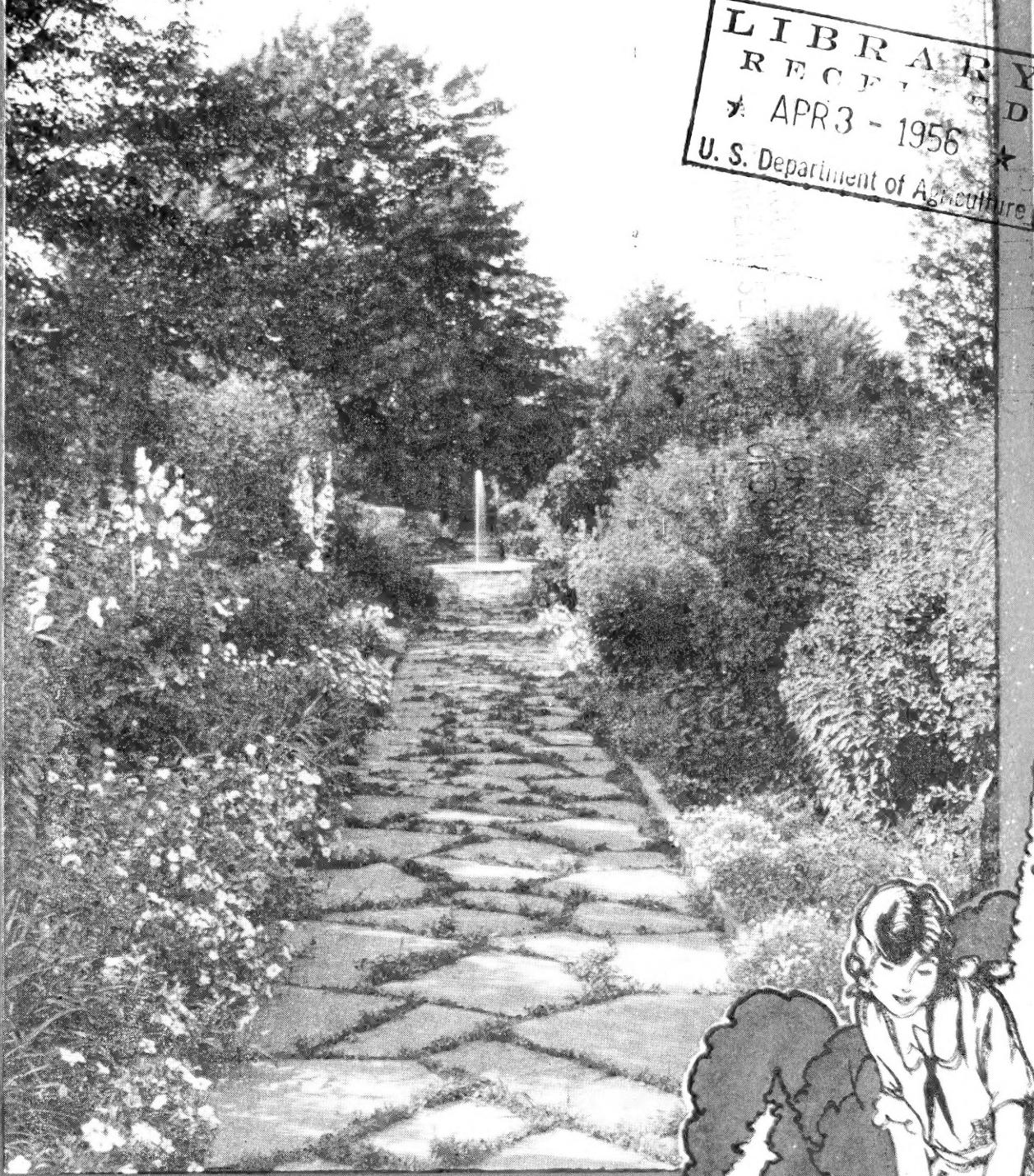


SB115
Index

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GROWERS OF
RELIABLE NURSERY STOCK

BENEDICT NURSERY COMPANY

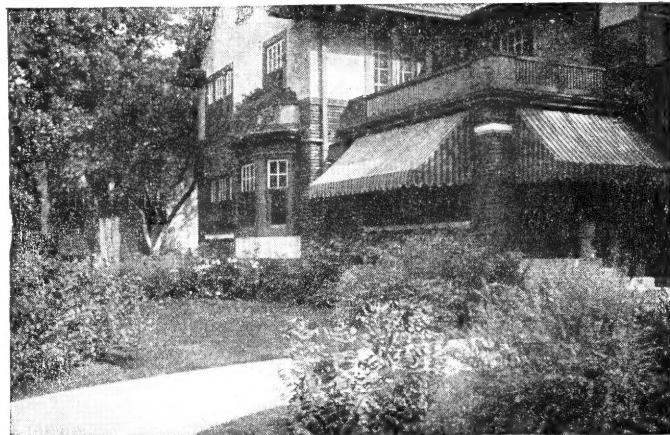
735 N. E. 87th Ave.
PHONE: KENWOOD 1400

2 Blocks North of Glisan
PORTLAND 16, OREGON

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

What is there about our trees and plants that gives them special importance in your estimation?

1. **They are dependable.** Every possible care is taken to have the stock that leaves our Nursery true to name and description.
2. **They are healthy.** We take extraordinary precautions against insect and fungus attacks, and it is our earnest endeavor to have all our trees and plants entirely free from disease.
3. **They are hardy.** The stock that we propagate and grow becomes acclimated to the conditions as here existing, and it will withstand the same temperatures for you.
4. **They are vigorous.** Ample spreading space has been given each tree or plant in our Nursery; where pruning has been necessary, we have pruned; where fertilizing has been indicated by unsatisfactory growth, we have fertilized; where spraying has been an ounce of prevention, we have sprayed—the whole idea being to make our stock vigorous and of sturdy persistent growth.
5. **They are productive.** Whether planted for fruit, flowers, or for ornamental foliage, the trees and plants we grow are prepared by the treatment they have received to do the best that Nature has deemed possible, and often they surpass what we consider to be the limit of possibility for them.



In the nursery trade there has grown up a standard of ethics which is observed by all reputable nurserymen and you are respectfully referred to these terms and conditions when placing your orders.

We feel confident that all things considered, we can supply your wants better than anyone else, because of our knowledge of local problems you have to meet.

THE SHIPPING SEASON generally begins from the first to the middle of April and about the 15th of October in the autumn. The season is not regulated however, by any definite date, nor by the state of vegetation at the locality of the planter, but by the condition of the trees when received. Parties south of us may receive our trees some weeks after their season has opened, yet when planted they will give entire satisfaction.

EARLY ORDERS—To one familiar with the rush at the packing season, it must be obvious that it is impossible to fill an order requiring much time in its preparation on short notice without doing an injustice to others who have their orders previously booked. In fairness to all, we have adopted the practice of filling orders in the rotation received, unless orders are received far enough ahead of the packing season with instructions to ship at a given date, so that we can arrange a special shipping date. So we again say—place your order as far in advance of shipping as you possibly can, stating when you would like stock sent.

To put off planting your grounds is to delay the enjoyment of the additional beauty that flowers and shrubbery add to every home. The planting of ornamental nursery stock is an investment that will pay for itself many fold in either beauty or the market price, if sold. In the fruits you will never enjoy the best until you grow it yourself. The more good, wholesome fruit you and your family consume the fewer calls the doctor will make, and while you plan for the beauty of your grounds do not fail to include a thought for the luxury of your table.

PACKING—We do not charge for packing, boxing or delivering to freight or express companies at our station. We do not prepay any charges, unless goods are to be delivered at a prepay station, as all our prices and quotations are free on board cars at our nurseries. If you have no agent at your station and shipment has to be prepaid, notify us and we will prepay, and bill the charges to you after shipment.

TERMS—Cash, Money Order or Check with order. No C. O. D. shipments.

Certificate of Nursery Inspection Furnished with All Shipments

GUARANTEE

We guarantee all our stock to be true to name, good, clean and healthy first-class stock. We also guarantee it to reach you in good growing condition. If at any time found otherwise we will gladly replace the stock or refund the purchase price. It is mutually agreed and understood that we cannot be held responsible for a greater amount than the original purchase price.

HARDY PERENNIALS

They last for years with occasional attention. Planted in beds, along walks, drives and borders of shrubbery and in rock gardens, they make a pleasing picture. We offer the hardy, tried and true kinds that can be best grown under average conditions. Space the dwarfer kinds 12 to 15 inches apart; and the taller kinds over 2 feet in height about half the height given.

Now also come "Rockeries and Rock Gardens" into fervid popular favor. Little creeping, matting plants for covering the upper surface of stones, or moderate upright growers of suitable character to occupy the earth-filled niches between.

In all descriptions, we aim to show normal matured height, blooming period, color, and any special quality or utility; so that the reader may easily select and associate varieties to fit any desired plot or purpose.

ACHILLEA THE PEARL—

Improved pure white flowers, 1-2 ft. June-Sept. Suitable for dry, sunny places,

for rockery planting, borders and for cutting, making delightful bouquets for the table.

ALPINE ROCK CRESS (*Arabis alpina*)—Pure white flowers, 1 ft. April-May. A popular rock garden plant.

AQUILEGIA (English Long Spur)—A fine strain producing distinct strains of Purple, Blue, Red and Yellow flowers. Mixed Plants.

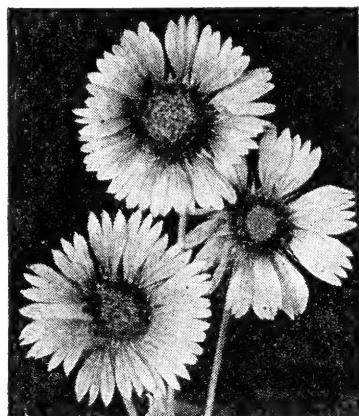
AQUILEGIA ENGLISH (Mrs. Scott Elliott)—Hybrids—Lovely blending of pastel shades. Mixed plants.

BLANKET FLOWER (*Gaillardia Grandiflora*)—Brilliant flowered plants, withstanding drought and blooming profusely in tones of orange, yellow, and maroon. A most desirable plant for prolonged color display. 2 ft. June-Sept. Give good soil deeply dug or loosened. We recommend group planting for broad color effect.

BOLTONIA (False Chamomile)—A showy native plant of extreme hardiness, 4-5 ft. in bloom during the summer and autumn. Its thousands of pinkish blooms open at the same time gives a very showy effect.

BALLOON FLOWER (*Platycodon*)—White or light blue flowers, 2 ft. June-July. A good rock garden subject with interesting balloon-like buds opening into pretty petaled flowers.

**IT PAYS TO PLACE
YOUR ORDER
EARLY**



Gaillardia

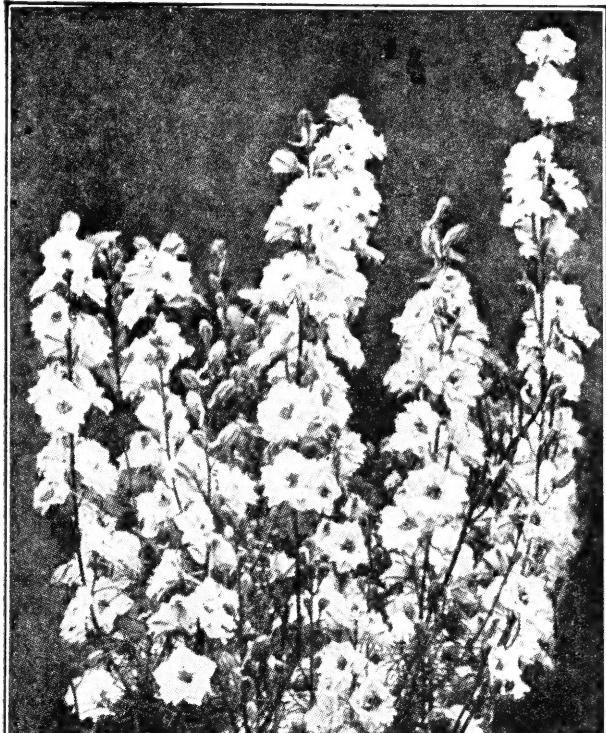


Achillea

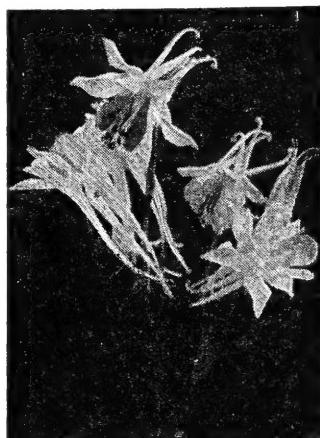
DELPHINIUM (Larkspur)—Increase in size and loveliness each year. Give a rich loam and apply manure water to enhance the bloom. We offer here the Gold Medal Hybrids, with colors ranging from pale blue to royal purple, toned with mauve, pink and lavender shadings.



Boltonia



Delphinium



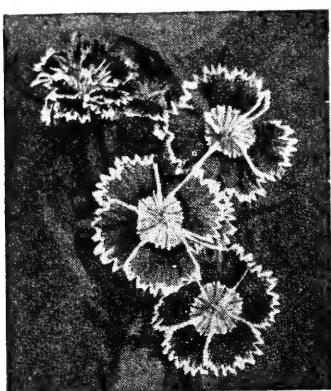
Aquilegia



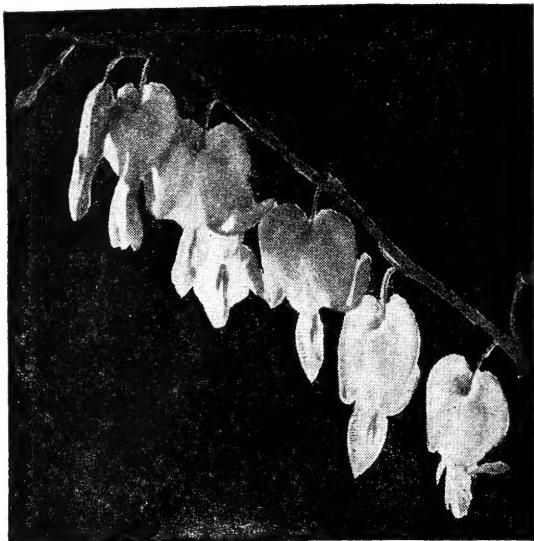
Rock Cress

BLEEDING HEART—The gorgeous old-fashioned favorite with drooping rosy racemes of heart-shaped bloom. 2 ft. May-June. Perfectly hardy and easily grown in any location, but preferring shaded nooks. A scarce article of which we have several hundred strong plants to offer.

CANTERBURY BELLS—Splendid and rich subjects for the border, garden or rockery. They like a good rich soil and last longer if planted in half shade. Flowers, blue, white and rose; corolla large and bell-shaped. Bright and attractive. Fine specimen for the floral gardens of the North where they do well in sunny exposure. In the South they prefer half shady places.



Hardy Pink



Bleeding Heart

HAREBELL (Campanula Carpatica)—A pretty, compact species; flowers 1 inch in diameter. Blue and white.

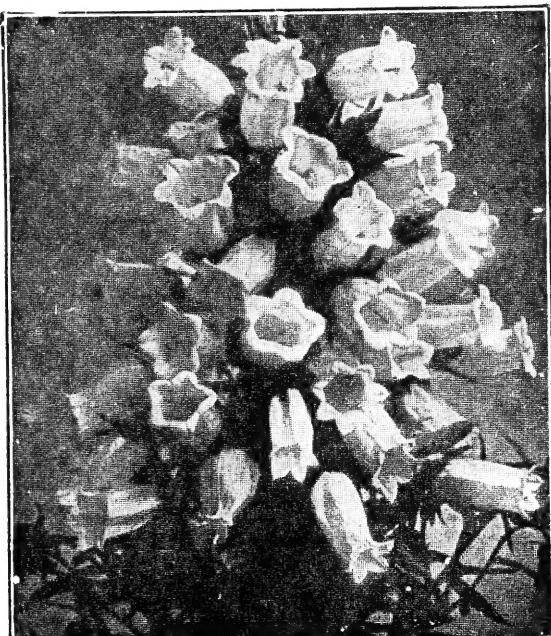
CHRYSANTHEMUM (Hardy Varieties)—Well known perennial, esteemed for its lavish bloom and exceeding decorative value in late fall. Red, white, pink, yellow.

COREOPSIS GRANDIFLORA—

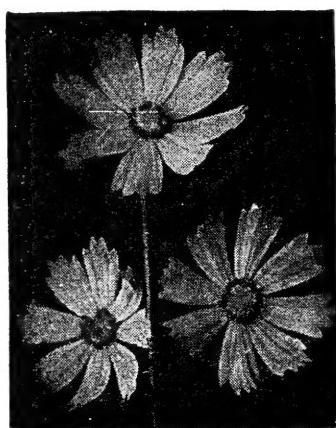
Bright Yellow Flowers all summer long. Fine for cutting. An improved variety growing 2 feet or more in height. One of the best hardy plants grown and desirable for bright color touches in the landscape. For cut flowers all summer long.

CLOVE PINKS (Dianthus plumarius)—Fragrant pink, purplish and white flowers, pink predominating. 1-2 ft. June-July, but will bloom continuously if flowers are cut off as they fade. Handsome green carnation-like foliage; a fine rockery and border subject.

CONEFLOWER (Rudbeckia) — Peculiar reddish-purple flowers, with very large orange-brown cone-shaped centers. 3 ft. July-Oct. Very hardy.



Canterbury Bells



Coreopsis



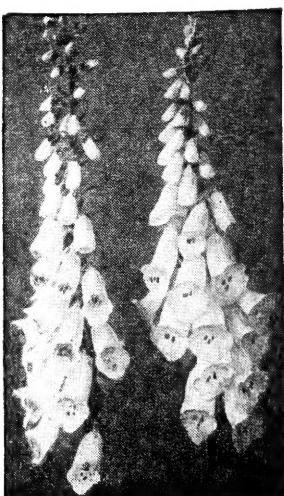
Coneflower

GIANT SHIRLEY FOX-GLOVE (Digitalis) — Extraordinary size and vigor, growing 6 to 7 feet tall. The flower stems are 3 feet or more long, crowned with big bell or thimble-shaped flowers. Colors range from white and shell-pink to deep rose, many dotted with crimson and chocolate. Very handsome and attractive. Is one of the best known and popular hardy plants, very desirable in borders or background.

HOLLYHOCKS—The Hollyhock is an old garden favorite full of sentiment and the association of the past. Painters choose Hollyhocks as subject of floral paintings oftener than any other flower. Double white, double maroon, double pink, double red, double yellow, double mixed.



Chrysanthemum



Foxglove

HELENIUM AUTUMNAL RUBRUM—Broad heads of deep bronze-red flowers changing to terra cotta. 4-5 ft. August-Sept. Ideal for background and late summer color.

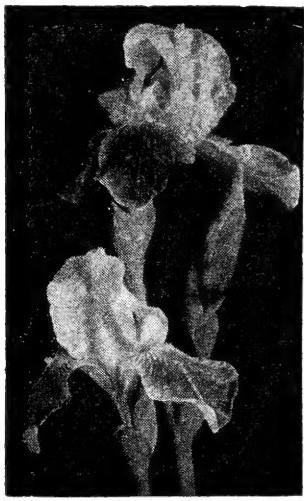
HEMEROCALLIS (Yellow Day Lily)—Popular hardy plants; belong to the Lily family. They succeed everywhere and should always be included in the border of old-fashioned hardy plants.

HEMEROCALLIS, (Day Lilies, Fluva)—Coppery orange shaded crimson. 3 ft. Blooms July.



JAPANESE IRIS

IRIS (*Ochroleuca gigantea*)—Succeeds in almost any position. Blooms late in May with an abundance of distinct creamy yellow flowers. 3 ft.



IRIS KAEMPFERI (Japanese Iris),
Gekka-No-Nami—Glistening white.
Koko-No-Iro—Royal purple petals,
yellow center.

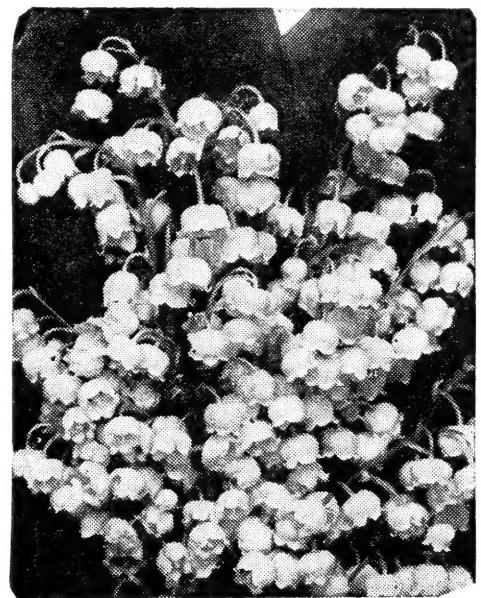
SIBERIAN IRIS

WHITE—An exquisite hardy Iris—Flowers large and well formed, produced in abundance. Good for flower border or water-side 3 ft. high.

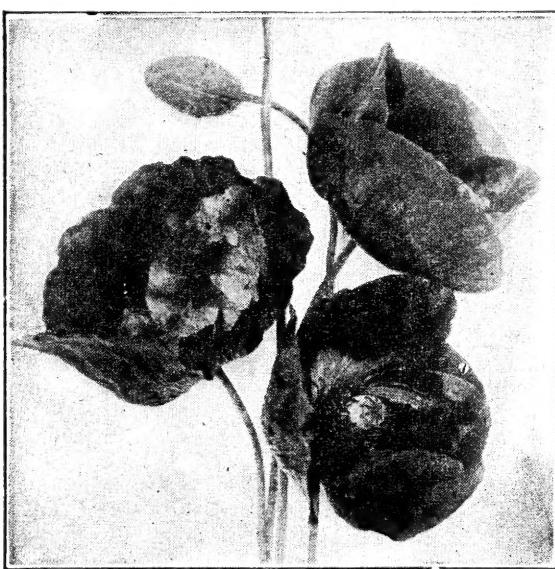
BLUE—Large violet blue flowers, beautiful foliage. Fine border plant and good subject for planting near water where it blooms profusely. 3 ft. high.

GERMAN IRIS

The old favorite offered in 4 colors, White, Pink, Yellow and blue.

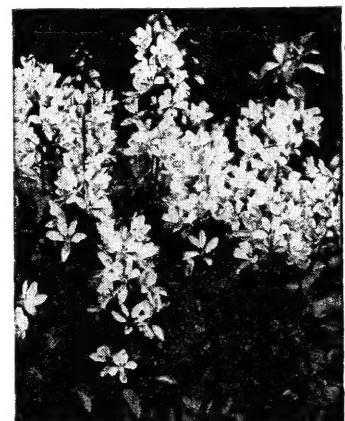


LILY OF THE VALLEY—This popular and fragrant old favorite is ideal for planting near shrubs or along shady borders. 6 in. April-May.



LOBELIA (Indian Paintbrush) *Cardinalis*—Handsome border plant thriving in any ordinary garden soil, preferring moist deep loam. Rich, fiery cardinal flowers. Strong plants producing many spikes.

LUPINUS (Lupines)—The Lupines are showy plants with conspicuous flowers in terminal racemes of blue, white and beautiful shades of rose. They require only well prepared garden soil, preferably in semi-shady location. Perfectly hardy. Stout, erect species grow 2 to 3 feet tall. Valuable for mixed borders.



MALTESE CROSS (*Lychnis chalcedonica*)—Vivid scarlet cross-shaped flowers that liven up the border at a time when few flowers are at their best; 2-3 ft. July, Aug. Rock garden subject.

MARVEL MALLOWS (*Hibiscus*)—Mixed, a possibility of red, pink, or white or all. 4-5 ft. July-Sept. Very hardy.

ORIENTAL POPPY (*Papaver*)—Large scarlet flowers with large purplish-black center blotches, 1-2 ft. June Among the most welcome flowers that glorify the early spring and summer.

PAINTED DAISY (*Pyrethrum*)—Red, pink, and white bloom unsurpassed for profusion of bloom throughout May to the end of July. 1-2 ft. An excellent cut flower and very showy for general landscape use; improves with growth and age.



PHLOX

Beautiful, hardy border plants, which have been greatly improved the last few years. They respond best to good soil and frequent watering during blooming time. Do not allow blooms to go to seed. This reduces next year's bloom in size by sapping growth.

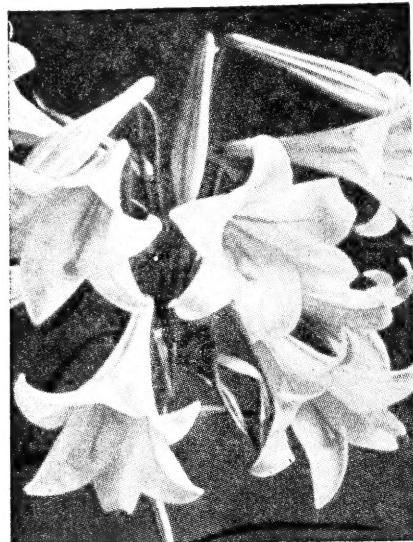
FINE NEW VARIETIES

ATHIS—Deep clear salmon.

BETTY LOU—Bright orange scarlet.

BRIDESMAID—White, crimson eye.

B. COMpte—Very brilliant, satiny amaranth flowers.



Lily

DR. KONIGSHAFER—Brilliant orange scarlet.

ETHEL PRITCHARD—Beautiful mauve lilac.

ECLAIREUR—Brilliant rosy magenta, white eye.

FUERBRAND—New brilliant orange scarlet, sometimes almost vermillion.

ISABEY—Light blue. Very fine.

LA VAGUE—Warm mauve with carmine eyes.

MISS LINGARD—The best phlox in cultivation. Immense heads of pure white flowers in June, September and October.

MRS. CHAS. DORR—Rose lavender.

MRS. JENKINS—Pure white, large truss.

PANTHEON—Extra large flowers of salmon rose.

RHINELANDER—Beautiful salmon-pink; immense size.

R. P. STRUTHERS—Rosy carmine, shaded orange scarlet.

ROSENBERG—Reddish violet, blood red eye.

SUBULATA—Moss or Mountain Pink, and an early spring flowering type with evergreen foliage. Valuable for covering ground or graves.

LILIES

CANDIDUM (Madonna Lily)—Pure white. Combines well with Larkspur.

FUNKIA (Plantain Lily)—Suitable for borders and rock work.

HEMEROCALLIS (Day Lily)—Tall, graceful. Yellow blossoms. Does well in shade or damp land.

REGAL LILY—White flowers suffused with pink.

TIGRINUM (Tiger Lily)—Well known variety.

PEONIES**TWELVE OF THE BEST MEDIUM PRICED KINDS**

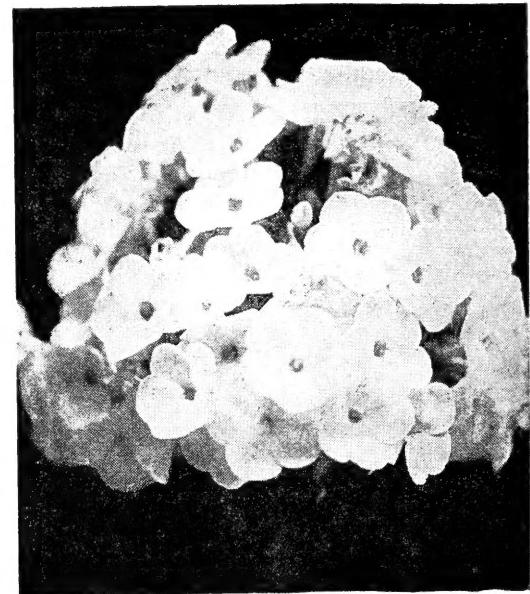
We list twelve of the best medium priced varieties, selected to give continuous bloom over the blooming season.

DUCHESS DE NEMOURS—Early white.

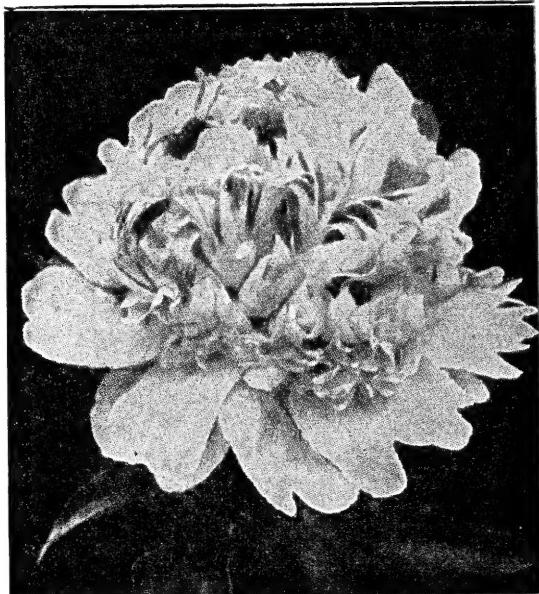
FESTIVA MAXIMA—White, crimson flecks.

COURONNE D'OR—White, yellow tints.

EDULIS SUPERBA—Early pink.



Phlox



Felix Crousse Peony

ADOLPHE ROUSSEAU—Bright early red.

FLORAL TREASURE—Midseason pink.

REINE HORTENSE—Splendid pink.

DELACHEI—Midseason; crimson reflex.

FELIX CROUSSE—Brilliant red; midseason.

KARL ROSENFIELD—Late deep crimson.

LOUIS VAN HOUTTEI—Dark crimson.

RUBRA SUPERBA—Deep red.

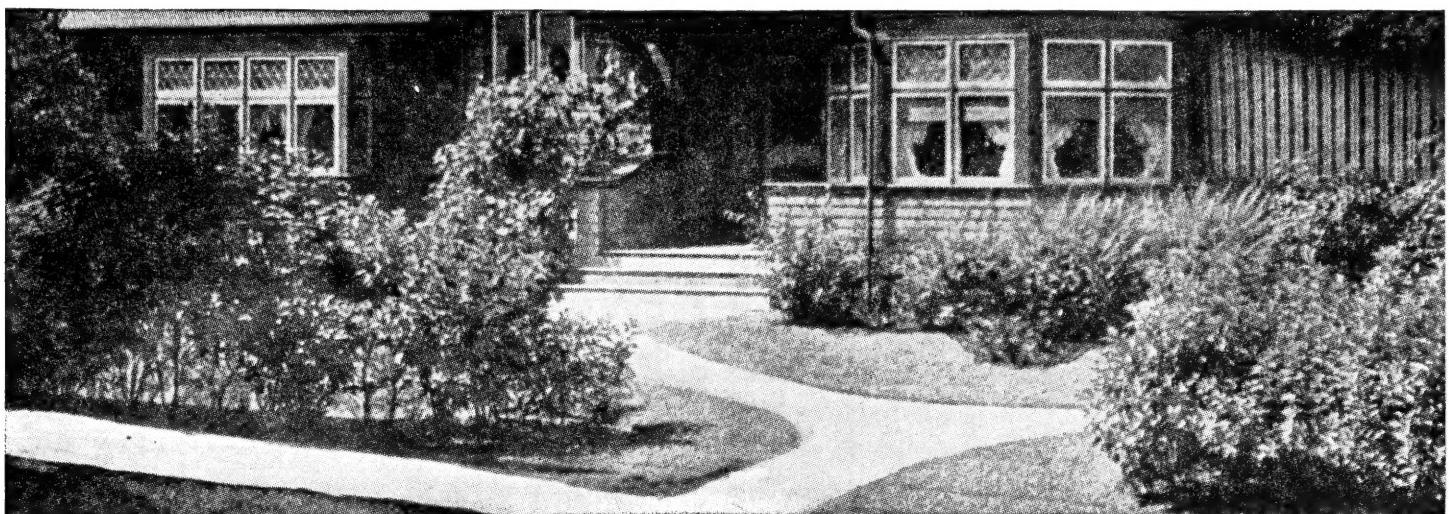
SEDUM (Stonecrop)—A very pretty, erect growing perennial attaining a height of 18 inches. It has broad light green foliage with immense heads of handsome showy rose colored flowers. Indispensable as a fall blooming plant.

YUCCA, Filamentosa (Spanish Bayonet)—Broad sword-like evergreen foliage; creamy white bells pendant from 3 ft. branching stalks.

Hacker's Variegated Leaf—Similar to Filamentosa, except leaves are dark bronze-green at center broken with minor stripes and broad outer edge of yellow.



Sedum



FLOWERING SHRUBS Add Color to the Landscape

Home grounds, whether large or small are not inviting without the planting of ornamental shrubs. Placed about the foundation and border properly and in harmony with the house and grounds, they serve to enhance the premises and add greatly to its value.

Continuous bloom and color is more desirable than a planting of one or two varieties which bloom and then die. For your convenience we give a standard classification of location preference, height, color, time of bloom, and popular uses so that you cannot make the mistake of setting wrong shrubs in right locations or visa versa. Plant 3, 5 or more of a kind together for effect rather than intermingle single varieties.



Flowering Almond

PINK FLOWERING ALMONDS

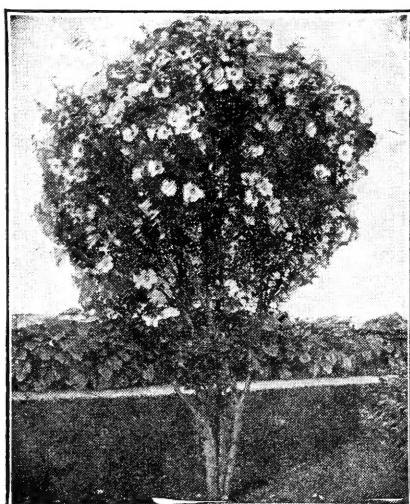
Handsome pink blossoms in profusion in early Spring.

A delightful little plant with double flowers early in the spring. Budded on plum roots for long life. Bushy, prefers sun, 3-4 ft. May, pink, graceful stems, for foundation and front border planting. Set 3 ft. apart. Foliage good (shiny dark green).

ALTHEA ROSE OF SHARON

The show plant of fall. Comes in double Red, Pink, Purple and White. State color wanted. Upright form, prefers sun, 6-8 ft. in height, Aug.-Sept., for mass border and rear group border plantings; set 4 ft. apart; foliage good. Must be acclimated north of Chicago, and survives transplanting better if cut back about one-half in planting.

ARALIA PENTA—Upright shrub, prefers sun or shade, 4-6 ft. in height, June, yellow bloom of small size, foliage good, for border planting in shade or sun or poor soil.



Althea

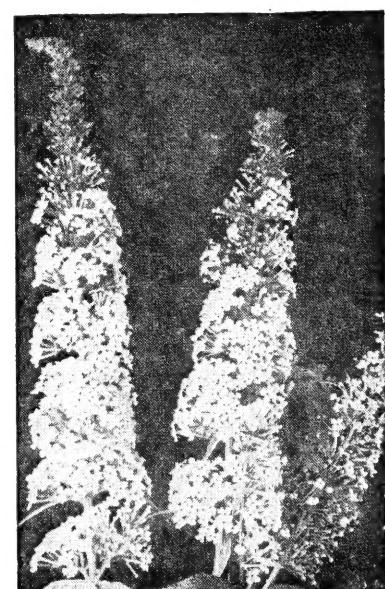
AMORPHA FRUITICOSA (False Indigo)—An interesting ornamental shrub of spreading habit, with fine, feathery foliage. Remarkable for the unusual color of its dark violet purplish flowers which appear in June. Valuable for massing.

ACER GINNALA (Siberian Maple)—Graceful shrub or small tree, with handsome foliage, turning bright red in autumn; may be used as substitute for Japanese Maples where they are not hardy.

BUTTERFLY BUSH

Buddleia

SUMMER LILAC (*Variabilis Magnifica*)—This shrub of comparative recent introduction has grown into favor almost immediately. It is a semi-herbaceous plant, by which we mean in some latitudes it will die down to the ground and while perfectly hardy, we recommend covering the roots with manure, leaves or other material as winter approaches, as it will help to produce a heavy growth the next season. It is very hardy; blooms the first season, usually from June until frost; the blossoms are borne on long, graceful stems, which terminate in tapering panicles of lilac-colored flowers that are of miniature size, the flower head is frequently ten inches long.



Buddleia

NEW RED-LEAVED BARBERRY

Vivid Red Foliage from Early Spring until Late Fall

(*Berberis thunbergi atropurpurea*)—A new introduction combining all season color with the desirable features of Japanese Barberry. The same as the old variety below listed in qualifications except that this variety must have full sun to retain its leaf color of bright red.

Barberry ranks far in front as a traffic director—its thorny branches being very effective in this respect.

JAPANESE BARBERRY

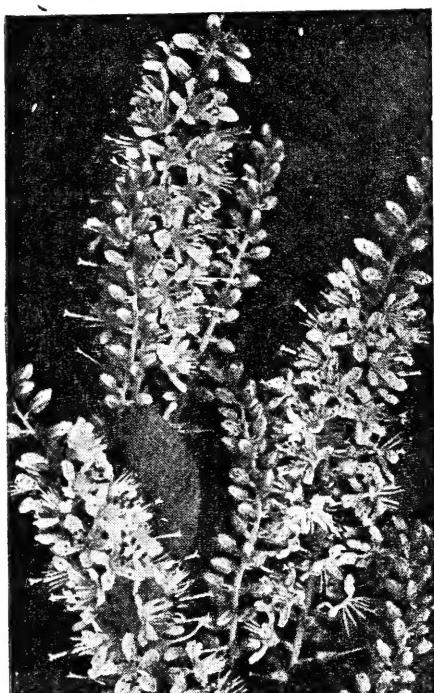
Practical for all general landscape purposes, spreading form, prefers sun or shade, 2-3 ft. in height, and conspicuous for its brilliant red and orange autumn coloring of foliage and red berries. Its hardiness and thorny stems make it a good plant for walk and entrance locations where it will front foundation and border planting, and solid

survive unfavorable conditions; used for entrance, mass planting and may be planted in any state.

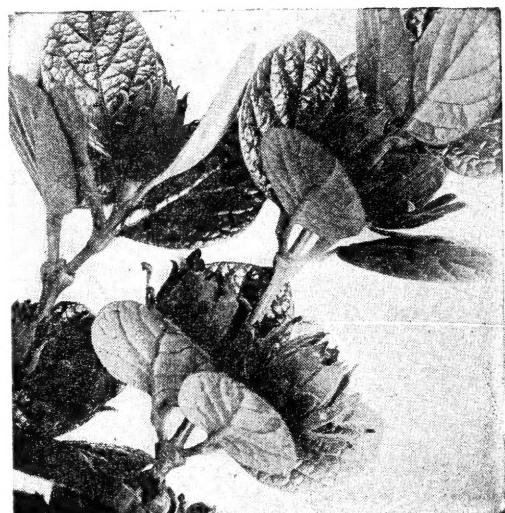
SWEET SCENTED SHRUB

CAROLINA ALLSPICE (*Calycanthus Floridus*)—An upright shrub, preferring shade, 4-5 ft. in height, June-Aug. Chocolate-colored flowers spicily fragrant as is the wood and foliage; used in foundation and border locations of shade.

CARYOPTERIS MASTACANTHUS (Blue Spiraea)—A fine shrubby border plant growing about 3 feet high; from September until frost, covered full length of the stems with attractive umbels of lavender blue. Not entirely hardy in the north and should be heavily protected.



Clethra



Calycanthus

CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA (Sweet Pepper Bush)—A handsome little shrub, delightfully fragrant in August and September when covered with long, showy wands of creamy white flowers. It is valuable for the front of the border, as it grows only 3 to 5 feet tall, and on account of its pleasing scent, is very popular beneath the house windows.

COTONEASTER

A class of handsome fruiting shrubs only recently brought into general use. Their brilliant autumn foliage and vivid fruits adapt them to rockery and wall adornment, as well as to any usage in well drained soil with plenty of sunlight.

ACUTIFOLIA—A very hardy shrub that is much used for hedging, but is attractive as a specimen or in the shrub border. Leaves are dark green, stay on late; clusters of shiny black fruit in fall.



HORIZONTALIS—Small box like shiny leaves bright red berries. Good spreading plant for rockeries.

CURRENT

YELLOW FLOWERING (*Ribes odoratum aureum*)—

The small yellow flowers in the early spring are delightfully fragrant. Has smooth, shining foliage. Fruit black with a bluish bloom.

SIBERIAN PEA

CARAGANA ARBORESCENS—Very hardy tall growing shrub, producing small yellow flowers in June; dark green wood and neat foliage. Will flourish in a light sandy soil.

Cotoneaster



Cornus

THE DOGWOODS

BRIGHTLY COLORED BARK AND SHOWY BERRIES MAKE THESE VARIETIES INDISPENSABLE FOR LANDSCAPE PLANTING

(*Cornus*)—The shrub Dogwoods are valued for their brilliant barks and berries and their handsome foliage. All varieties do well in shade. The fall fruits attract an assemblage of birds and the tangled mass of highly colored twigs serve to brighten the sombreness of the landscape in winter. The mingling of groups of red, yellow, purple-red and gray branches produces an effective display.

CORAL RED DOGWOOD (*Siberica*)—Upright growth, sun or shade, 6-8 ft. in height, white flowers in June followed by white fruits; bark coral or blood-red in winter. Border and tall foundation corner locations.

YELLOW DOGWOOD (*flaviramea aurea*)—A bright golden branched shrub of spreading form, prefers sun or shade, 4 ft. in height with white flowers in June; white berries.



Cydonia

CYDONIA

JAPONICA (Japan Quince)—Very early in spring this fine old shrub is completely covered with dazzling scarlet flowers; followed by small, quince-shaped fruits which are quite fragrant. Growth bushy with protecting thorns.

DEUTZIA

An elegant species of strong, erect-growing shrubs. Especially prized for the beautiful clusters of blossoms in May.

GRACILIS—A handsome, dwarf and bushy little shrub with slender, often arching branches. A neat shrub that blooms in May, clothing its branches in pure white flowers. Valuable for shrubberies or for forcing.

LEMOINEII—Spreading shrub to three feet in height. Its pure white flowers appear in broad panicles. A very desirable shrub, more vigorous and with more showy flowers than some of the other forms. Excellent for forcing. Very hardy.

PRIDE OF ROCHESTER—Showy, early, large-flowering sort; blossoms in May before others. Grows 6 to 8 feet high. White flowers, large and double. One of the best of the Deutzias, 2 to 3 feet.

CRENATA FL. PL.—Double Deutzia. Of tall habit. Covered with racemes of double white flowers, tinged with pink, during June. Graceful and beautiful.



DESMODIUM

DESMODIUM PENDULIFLORUM—An exceedingly graceful shrub-like plant covered with purplish-red flowers in Summer when little else is in bloom. Strikingly beautiful.

EUONYMUS, ALATA (Winged Euonymus)—Spreading shrub, to 8 ft.; branches stiff, with corky wings. This species is one of the most beautiful; leaves turn bright crimson in fall and in winter the shrub is conspicuous by its broadly winged branches.

EXOCHORDA GRANDIFLORA

PEARL BUSH—This is a Chinese shrub of robust growth, producing loose clusters of pure white flowers in May; one of the best shrubs where climate is not too severe. Where protection is afforded it will survive the winters without injury to plant.

Shrubs not only beautify the lawn, but they increase the value of the property many times their cost and time it takes to care for them.

Deutzia



Golden Elder

ELDERS

(*Sambucus*)—Berried shrubs grown chiefly for their beautiful foliage and large-clustered fruits, the source of "Elderberry Pie". Large, flat-topped cymes of white flowers in early July usually followed by reddish-black fruits. Used extensively for screen planting and to attract the birds.

GOLDEN ELDER (*aurea*)—Medium Tall. A brilliant color plant for landscape work, with yellow foliage intensified by full sun exposure. Occasional trimming will produce a low bushy plant for medium-size shrub requirements.

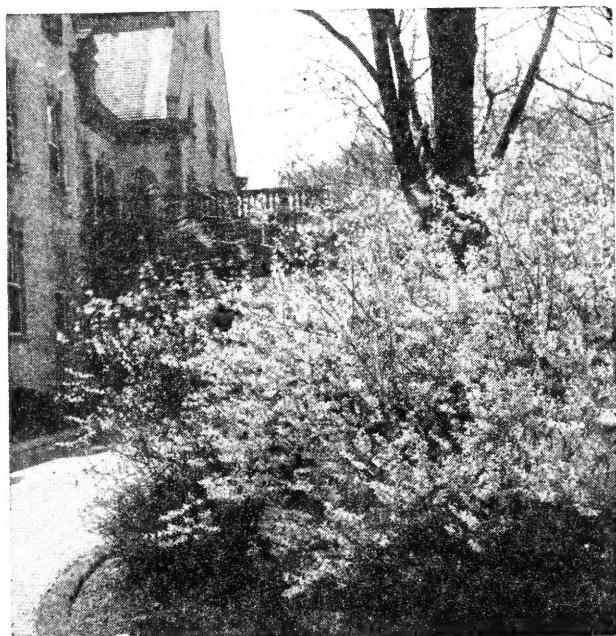
CUT-LEAVED ELDER (*acutiloba*)—Medium tall. Deeply cut, fern-like foliage, making a lacy bank effect in the border. One of the most showy of the rear border or solid group plants grown. Suckers up similar to Common Lilac so that a clumpy effect is produced, but has tendency to face itself to the ground with foliage, making it highly desirable for its purpose in the landscape.



Flowering Crab

FORSYTHIA

GOLDEN BELL—These splendid old shrubs, growing 8 to 10 feet tall eventually, light up the garden with glinting masses of yellow very early in spring before the leaves appear. The upright forms make excellent tall hedges, and are bright-hued fillers for massed shrub groups; the matted branches of yellowish green quite attractive in winter.



Forsythia

lis top or garden wall; or mingle pleasingly with the trailing growth of Honeysuckle, *Wichuraiana* roses and other ground covering vines.

FLOWERING CRABS

FLOWERING CRAB (Bechtel's Double)—A wonderful low, bushy tree, the most beautiful of all flowering Crabs. It is a rose in disguise, and as sweet as the breath of Spring. At a distance the tree seems covered with dainty roses of delicate pink color. Blooms quite young. Admirers of Tree Roses should plant this instead and be highly pleased with the result.

HYPERICUM, ST. JOHN'S WORT

Shrubs and herbs, with mostly yellow flowers. The form is compact and rounded, with somewhat persistent leaves.

H. MOSERIANUM—A novelty of decided merit on account of its large, glistening golden yellow flowers, produced freely from mid-summer until hard frost. It is quite dwarf in habit.



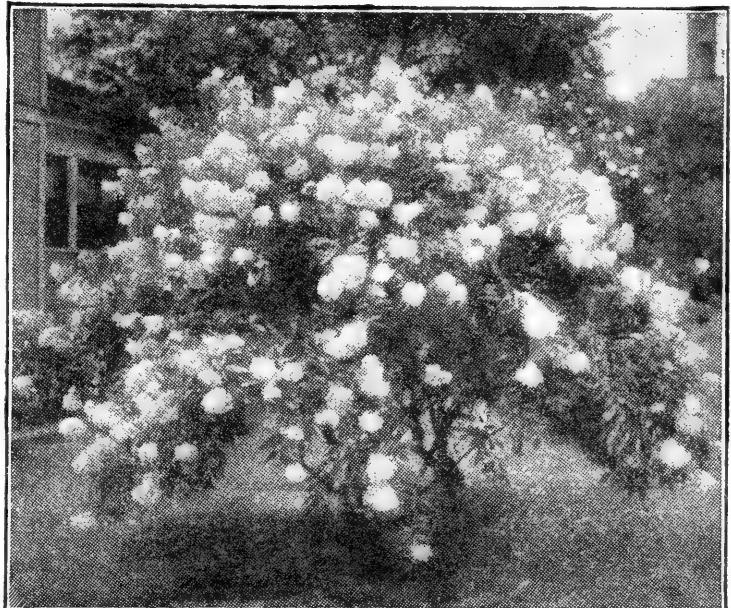
Hypericum

HYDRANGEA P. G.

Immense Heads of Pinkish Colored Flowers in the Fall

Planted in masses in the border, about the foundation, or along walks and drives, they create compelling interest and beauty. Cut back in the spring to increase the number and size of the bloom. Of spreading form, preferring sun, 4-5 ft. in height, in bush form, with white-pink flowers in Aug.-Sept.

HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS (Snowhill Hydrangea)—The shade-growing variety with smaller flat-topped white bloom in June-July. 3-4 ft. in height. Spring pruning also benefits this variety in quality of its bloom.



Hydrangea P. G.

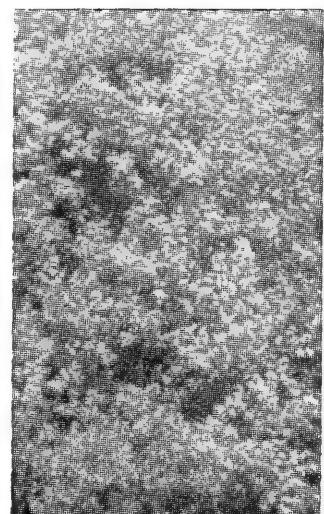
THE BUSH HONEYSUCKLES
Indispensable for Borders and Foundations Where Shade and Trying Conditions Exist.

LONICERA—Shrubs of rich, dense foliage with showy berries that induce birds to come and stay. In size they vary from dwarf-medium to tall and are the mainstays of the landscape architect in building his effects.

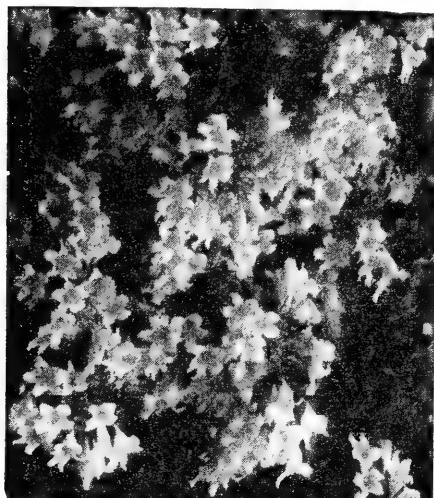
CORAL HONEYSUCKLE (selected chrysanthia)—Bushy form, enjoying shade or sun, 4-5 ft. small numerous white and yellow blossoms in May-June followed by red berries; a good foundation and border subject, often used to round corners, where bushy effect is wanted; the foliage is extremely persistent throughout the summer.

MORROW'S UPRIGHT HONEYSUCKLE (Morrowi Upright)—The Japanese Bush Honeysuckle; a bushy type enjoying shade or sun, 6 ft. in height, not as spreading as the old prostrate type; white bloom in May-June, followed by red berries; extensively used in border planting and in corners or angles of tall foundations.

PINK TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE (*Tatarica rosea*)—Slower in growth than the above variety with heavier stems, ultimately attaining 8 ft. in height; upright in form, it enjoys shade or adapts itself to sun and to poor, barren soil as do other Honeysuckles; flowers are a pretty pink, succeeded by large bright red berries favored by birds.



Coral Honeysuckle



Beauty Bush

KERRIA JAPONICA—A free-flowering shrub with upright, slender green branches. Small, yellow globe-shaped flowers that appear in Spring and at intervals all Summer. The bark is green the whole year round. Double flowers.

KERRIA, WHITE—An attractive shrub growing to be 3 to 6 feet tall, with good foliage, large, single, white flowers late in May.



Tartarian Honeysuckle

KOLKWITZIA

BEAUTY BUSH—(*Amabilis*)—There are few flowering shrubs that can surpass this in beauty of flower and form. New introduction from China. Has trumpet-shaped pink flowers, deep pink without, stained with yellow, brown on lower throat and lip. Freely produced. A striking subject in the shrubbery border. 6 to 8 ft.



Kerria

LILACS

"FOR LILAC TIME"

PERSIAN PURPLE LILAC—The dwarf growing type which blooms at once; slender branches and narrow leaves; upright, 4 ft. purple bloom in May to June; a good foundation and border plant for the sun.

ROTHOMAGENSIS (Rouen's Red Lilac)—Immense reddish-purple panicles of bloom in May; grows 8 to 10 ft. in height; fine for the border.

VILLOSA (Late Lilac)—Dwarf growth, broad leaves, late pinkish bloom in long loose panicles.

COMMON PURPLE LILAC (*vulgaris*)—The old-fashioned favorite and most fragrant of them all; 8-10 ft. It suckers up making a clump in time; if suckers are kept cut bloom will come much sooner than otherwise; requires considerable growth before it blooms, hence forcing growth by pruning out suckers is advised.

FRENCH HYBRID LILACS

Perfected flower types in size, form, freedom and color. These hybrids give a vast amount of fragrant spring bloom in compact panicles and varied shades. The growth is comparatively short and stocky, easily trained into round-headed small tree formation.



Common Lilac



Marie Le Graye Lilac

ALPHONSE LAVALLE—Broad panicles, violet blue.

CHARLES X—Fine clusters of lilac flowers, slightly violet, very free.

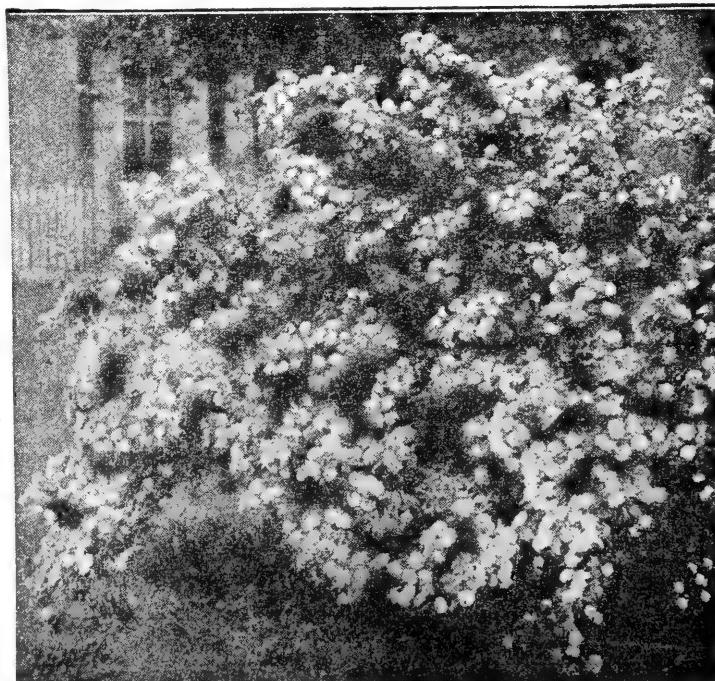
LUDWIG SPAETH—This is the most beautiful Lilac we have ever seen. Flowers are of the darkest blue, a very deep purplish shade; large and in very long panicles. A very distinct, superb sort that will give great satisfaction and be admired by all.

MARIE LE GRAYE—Single. Pure white.

MICHAEL BUCHNER—Dwarf and stocky. Delicate trusses of pale lilac color.

MME. ABEL CHATENAY—Beautiful globular buds like Lily-of-the-Valley reluctantly opening up, but eventually a massive truss, snow white.

MME. LEMOINE—A very large, double white. We consider this grand variety the most beautiful pure white French Lilac grown.



Mock Orange

THE MOCK ORANGES

Old Fashioned Favorites Improved for Greater Beauty of Bloom and Form

A desirable shrub family for borders, screens where their showy and fragrant blossoms are a delight to behold in June and in the newer sorts throughout the summer in continued blooming.

FRAGRANT MOCK ORANGE (*Coronarius*)—The old favorite with sweet-scented flowers in profusion in June; upright, prefers sun or partial shade; 6-8 ft. in height.

NEW VIRGINAL MOCK ORANGE (*Virginialis*)—Large white flowers of profuse bloom in June and sparingly throughout the summer; 6 ft. in height, sweet-scented; upright in form.

MT. BLANC MOCK ORANGE (Mt. Blanc)—An upright shrub preferring sun or partial shade, 4-5 ft. in height; white flowers on slender stems in June.

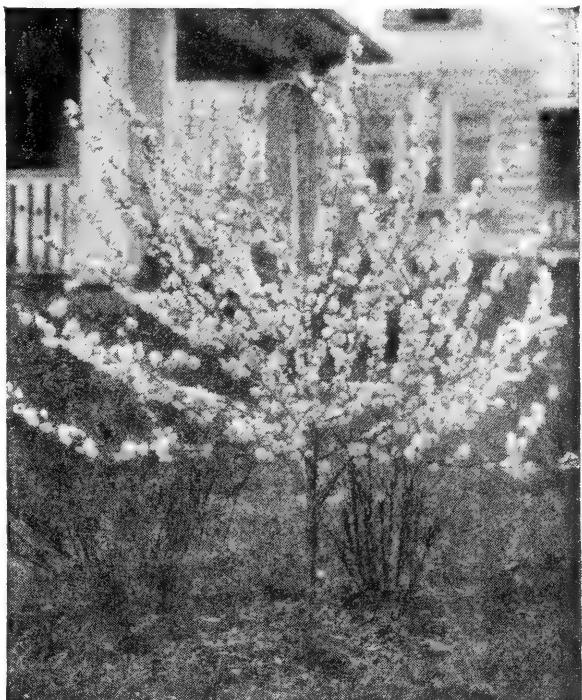
PURPLE LEAVED PLUM

Much Used by Landscape Designers For Producing High Color Accents

A dwarf tree or large shrub for sunny situations; upright of growth, 8-10 ft. in height, with deep reddish-purple foliage from early spring until frost. Plant singly or in groups in the border or grouped in the lawn. When used to the rear of grounds its deep background color tone will tend to lend distance to the premises as well as command attention by its splendid color.

PRUNUS TRILOBA—Very early in spring this medium tall shrub or dwarf tree is decked in a fleecy cloud of double light pink flowers thickly set on slender twigs; desirable for accenting shrub borders by drooping here and there in groups of three or more or spotting singly in the border or lawn.

✓ **PRUNUS PISSARDI** (Purple Leaved)—Distinct and handsome little tree, covered with a mass of small, white, single flowers in spring, later with showy, pinkish-purple leaves that deepen in color to the end of season. May be set alone as a showy little specimen tree. Its proper place is with larger shrubs for contrast. Valuable for ornamental planting.



Prunus Triloba



Japanese Flowering Cherry

JAPANESE FLOWERING CHERRIES

The gorgeous display of cherry blossoms to be beheld in Washington in Springtime, a gift of 3,000 trees from the people of Japan a number of years ago, has no doubt created much of the demand for Japanese Flowering Cherries. The fame of these beautiful trees has spread all over the United States. Probably no group of small flowering trees attract more attention than the Japan Cherry with their roselike flowers. We offer the following desirable hardy selections.

FUJIZAN (Shirotae)—The Mt. Fuji Cherry, snow white, large double flowers; vigorous and extra choice.

NADEN-ZAKURA (Sieboldi)—A double, late-flowering pink variety of extreme showiness and vigorous growth.

BENI-HIGAN-ZAKURA (Subhirtella)—Prolific, blush pink flowers of smaller size than the above; the first variety to bloom.

YOSHINO—This is the variety that was planted in Washington, D. C. and attracted thousands of visitors. The flowers are over one inch across and borne in great profusion. The buds are red opening pink.

COLORFUL SUMAC

A Riot of Scarlet, Gold and Crimson in the Autumn

Picturesque, gnarly Sumac, ablaze in color in the Autumn, crowning the countryside hills and gentle rises, they are the color accent of the fall season. Suited to poor, barren soil and sunny exposure, they well serve in the landscape in corners and rear border grouping.

CUT LEAF (Typhina) (var. Laciniata)—This variety with its deeply and finely cut leaves is very handsome, not quite so hardy as some of the other forms and not so tall growing.

FERN-LEAVED STAGHORN SUMAC (Rhus typhina lac.)—Foliage is deeply cleft and fine looking, form rugged, bark velvety, 8 ft. in height; if bush is pruned to induce bottom growth it can be kept down low in a delightful ferny effect. Grown for its bright red fruit clusters and the orange and scarlet fall coloring.

ARAMATIC SUMAC (Aromatica)—A spreading form, with pretty lobed leaves, small yellow flower clusters and bright red fruit; enjoys sun; May bloom of yellow; 4 ft., fine for rocky or gravelly soil, underplanting, in front and middle borders as a filler plant.



Sumac, Staghorn

THE SPIREAS

Most Popular and Varied of any Shrub Family



Spirea Anthony Waterer

The Spirea family comprises many desirable and popular shrubs, varying in color, size, shape and time of bloom. They form an important part of the designer's stock for general foundation and border treatment.

DWARF EVERBLOOMING RED SPIREA

(*Spirea Anthony Waterer*)

A low, bushy plant with brilliant rosy crimson flowers at its best in mid-summer. By picking off the fading flower heads continuous bloom of bright color may be had. Very popular for facing in against taller plants in the foundation and border; especially good for entrances; practically the best good showing red flowering shrub that can be used in foundation planting, 24-30 inches in height, prefers sun.

SPIREA CALLOSA ALBA—Dwarf white bloom similar in form to the above. A free-blooming variety, producing large panicles of deep, rosy blossoms; June-Sept.

SPIREA THUNBERGI

A DENSE FEATHERY BUSH OF EARLY WHITE BLOOM

Grows 3-4 ft. in ultimate height, with a mass of white flowers in April; the foliage which is light yellowish green turns to red and orange in the autumn. Used extensively for better foundation and border planting for sunny location, and considered a dwarf-to-medium shrub for filling or facing as well as planting in groups between corners of higher plants.

OPULIFOLIA—Growth upright, attaining 8 to 10 feet, although the heavy white flower umbels in June make the branches droop; old flower heads turn to dark red, making a striking variety of colors at different stages of maturity.



Spirea Van Houttei



Spirea Billardi

SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI

USUALLY CALLED BRIDAL WREATH

The Most Popular
Shrub Grown

A veritable mountain of white flowers in May-June. It is adaptable to almost all soils, achieving best results in full sun; spreading in form, growing to 6 ft. or slightly taller in maturity. One of our finest ornamental shrubs and much used for hedges. Early in the spring the bush is a perfect mass of pure white flowers, the branches bending to the ground. Should be planted where it will not require cutting back, as the beauty of the plant is in its natural grace of arching branches; used for borders and foundations allowing this height.

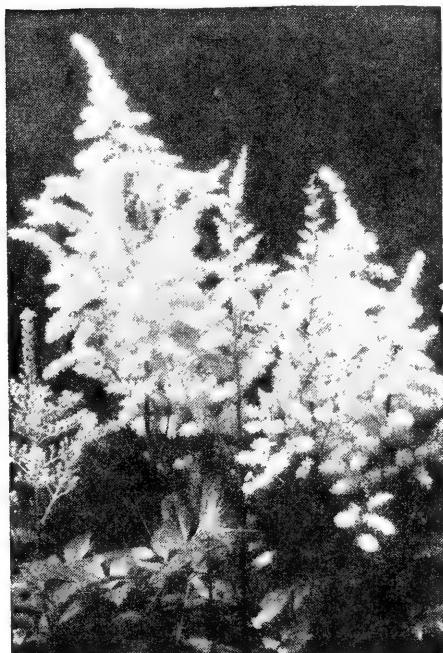
ARGUTA MULTIFLORA (Snow Garland)—A slender upright shrub, 3 to 5 feet high, with branches a snowy mass of clear white flowers in early May.

BILLARDI—3 to 6 feet. Has dense spikes of rose-pink flowers that crown sparsely twigged, erect branches. For shrubbery groups, natural plantings and moist places. July to September.

AUREA (Golden Spirea)—Of similar habit to above, with young foliage of bright yellow changing to golden bronze in the fall.

FROEBELI—Similar to A. Waterer, but a trifle taller, with broader and darker leaves. Salmon bronze red in spring, similar shade in fall. Reddish pink corymbs in July and August.

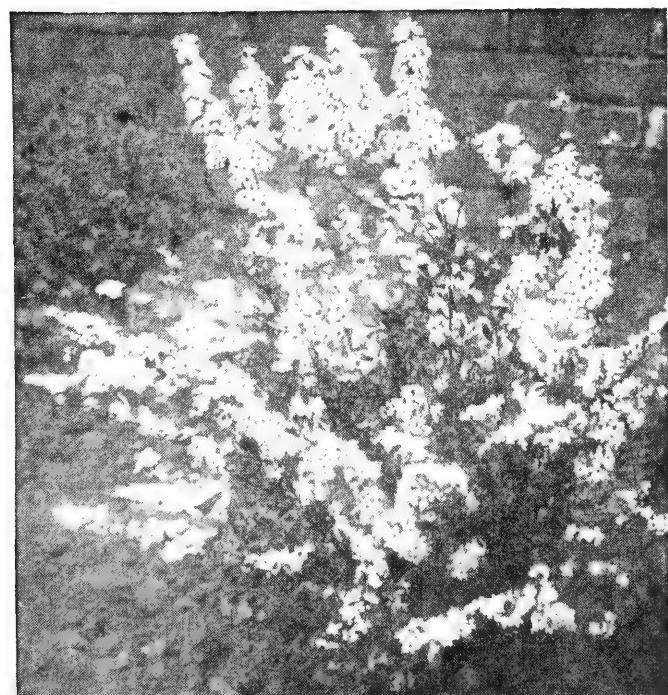
PRUNIFOLIA fl. pl. (Bridal Wreath)—Plum foliage, in autumn turns to brilliant red. Blooms early, small white flowers.



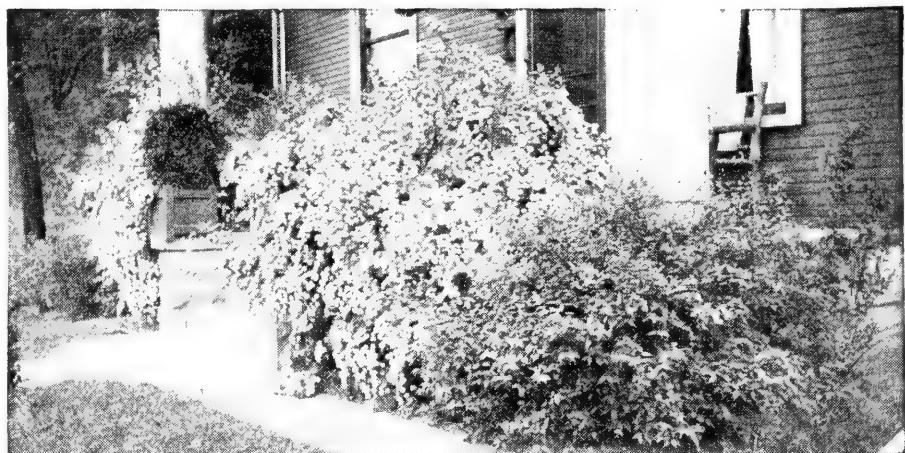
Spirea Sorbifolia

TRICHOCARPA (Korean Spirea) — A handsome new introduction favoring Van Houttei in character, but with interesting differences. The flowers are larger than Van Houttei with a distinct eye, in dome shaped clusters. These appear a short space following the older Bridal Wreath, and thus prolong the showiness of this type. Thrifty in growth and perfectly hardy.

SORBARIA SORBIFOLIA The Earliest Shrub To Come Into Foliage—One of the handsomest shrubs from the standpoint of attractive foliage of spreading form with pretty white plume-shaped flowers in July when few plants are in bloom; 3-4 ft. in height; plant in masses or groups in the border or in single clumps; good for foundation locations demanding a hardy dwarf to medium subject. 1½-2 ft.



Spirea Thunbergii



Foundation Planting



Spirea Froebeli

with pretty white plume-shaped flowers in July when few plants are in bloom; 3-4 ft. in height; plant in masses or groups in the border or in single clumps; good for foundation locations demanding a hardy dwarf to medium subject. 1½-2 ft.

SPICE BUSH

BENZOIN AESTIVALE—This is one of the MOST BEAUTIFUL AND SHOWY small trees or tall growing shrubs. In Spring it is literally covered with fragrant bright yellow flowers, which are followed by loads of small crimson berries which are attractive to birds in the fall and winter. It has attractive foliage. It is hardy and easy to grow, will thrive in either shade or bright sunlight. We consider this one of the most beautiful small trees or tall shrubs.

LIGustrum REGELIANUM

REGELS PRIVET—A low, dense shrub with horizontal spreading branches. The leaves are oblong and a beautiful glossy green. In the fall of the year they are covered with attractive berries. Very useful as a low shrub in foundation plantings.

SILVER THORN

LONGIPES—A highly ornamental shrub with handsome foliage and reddish brown branchlets. The flowers are one-half inch long appearing on the lower part of the branches; yellowish white, fragrant. Scarlet fruit ripens in June or July.

SNOWBERRY

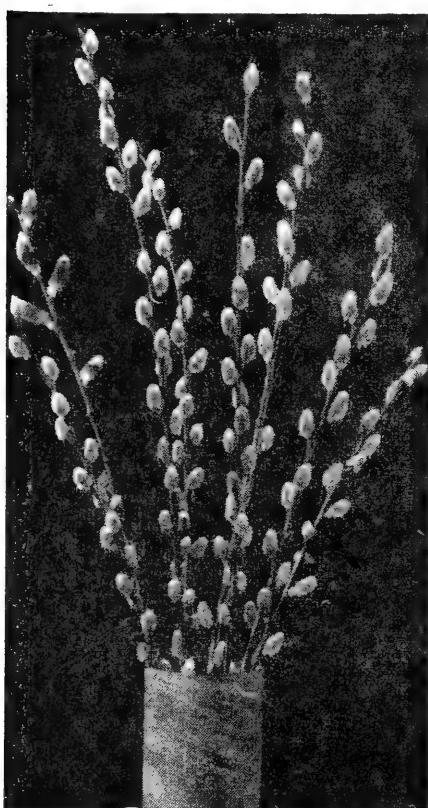
SNOWBERRY (*Symphoricarpos racemosus*)—Valued highly for dense shade and poor soil; small rose-like flowers in July; 4-5 ft. in height; foliage good; large white, waxy berries in autumn blend well and show to advantage in the landscape.

CORALBERRY (*Symphoricarpos vulgaris*) — Heavy ropes of small red berries on graceful stems; prized for foundation and border planting in shade or poor soil; 4 ft. in height.

SMOKE TREE (Purple Fringe)—Unique, spreading tree-like shrub with large leaves. Overhung in midsummer by cloud-like masses of mist-like flowers having the appearance of smoke. Foliage changing to a brilliant shade of red and yellow in autumn.



Snowberry



Pussy Willow

background border planting and tall screens. Makes a splendid protective hedge.

PUSSY WILLOWS

Bright Bark Plants for Winter Color

FRENCH PUSSY WILLOW—Dark green bark and large reddish-brown buds desirable for winter color, producing in early spring large catkins of furry white with an undertone of pink; upright in form 6-8 ft. in height. Fine for winter cutting of pussy willow wands.



Russian Olive

TAMARIX

Fine Lacy Foliage and Bloom

Tamarix are much prized for grouping in the border and for single accent plants in porch corners and in the border as well. Their extremely tough wood and few roots make them establish slowly without proper planting attention. In planting always cut the top back to the ground; new growth will develop rapidly the first season.

AFRICAN TAMARIX (*Africana*)—Reddish brown bark and slender branches; pink flowers in long terminal panicles in May; 8 ft. in height; green foliage.

CASPIAN TAMARIX (*Odessana*) — Feathered foliage of silvery green, with lavender pink bloom in July and August; more bushy than the above, growing 4-6 ft. in height.

RUSSIAN OLIVE (*Eleagnus Angustifolia*) — A bushy shrub desired for its beautiful silvery foliage and small fragrant yellow flowers in June, followed by olive-like fruits; 6-10 ft., prefers sun and adapted to dry, barren and trying conditions. Used for



Tamarix

AMERICAN PUSSY WILLOW — A large shrub or small tree with light green foliage, grown for winter and early spring cutting. The silver buds and catkins make attractive ornaments.

WITCH HAZEL

HAMEMELIS VIRGINIANA—Hardy ornamental shrub or small tree with deciduous alternate leaves. Petals of flowers are bright yellow, appearing from September to November. Thrive best in moist locations. Valuable on account of blooming at a time when hardly any other shrub outdoors is in flower.

THE VIBURNUMS

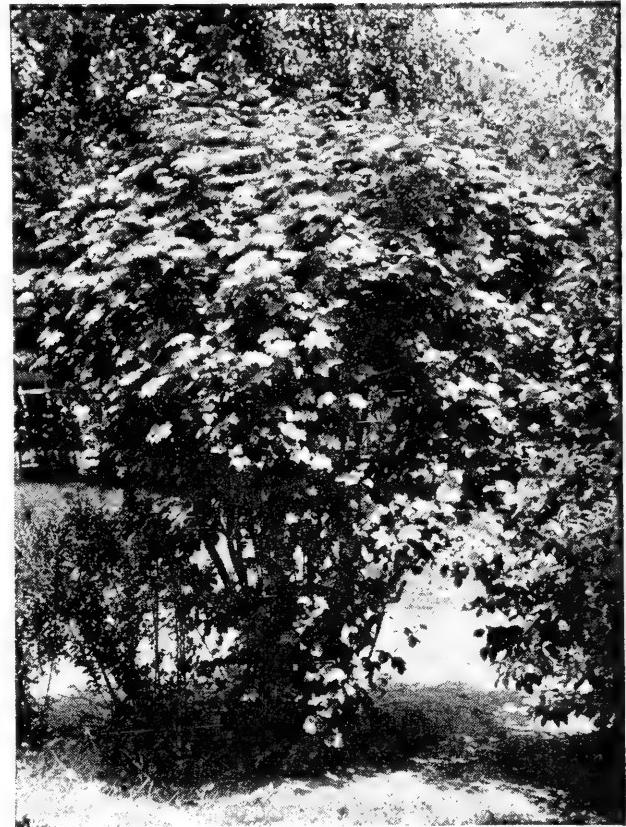
A showy group of shrubs ranging from 5 to 10 ft. in height, blooming lavishly in spring, with vivid fruits and rich foliage in the fall. Much sought by birds for their berries. All of the flowers are sterile and radiant, and appear in numerous, compact balls.

VIBURNUM DENTATUM (Arrowwood) — Bright green heart-shaped leaves, turning to purple and red in the fall; white flowers in May or June, 6 ft. in height; pretty blue berries in the fall; sun or shade location for the border or moist places.

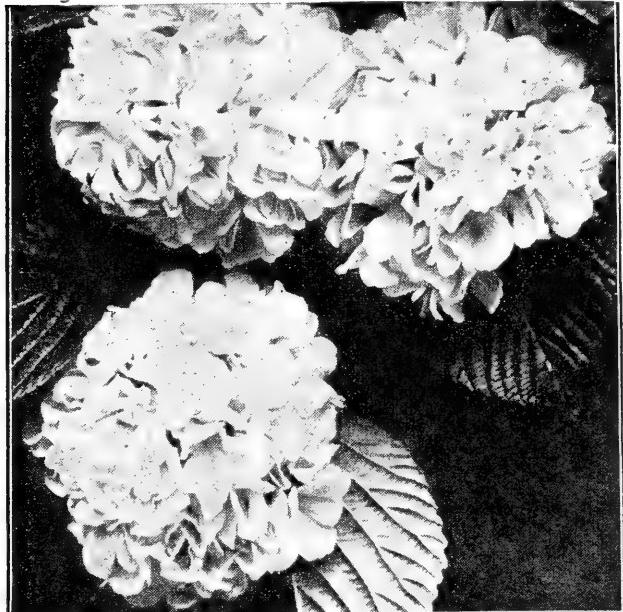
VIBURNUM OPULUS STERILIS (Common Snowball) — This is the well known, common snowball of the old fashioned gardens. Besides the snow-white flowers in May, the foliage is decorative and assumes a bright color in fall, 18 to 24 inches.

VIBURNUM LANTANA (Wayfaring Tree) — Beautiful lantana-like foliage, almost evergreen; very hardy, with flat clusters of white flowers in May and June, followed by crimson-black berries much favored by the birds; a slow grower attaining 8 ft. in height; partial to moist places.

VIBURNUM CARLESI — A valuable introduction from Korea, with delicate spice-scented bloom in May-June; the buds before expanding are an attractive pink, developing into bouvardia-like flowers of pure white.



Viburnum Opulus



Viburnum Opulus Sterilis

✓ **VIBURNUM OPULUS** (High Bush Cranberry) — Very desirable for its large clusters of crimson berries which persist into winter; 8-10 ft. in height; give sunny position.

WEIGELAS

Lavish blooming shrubs much used in landscape planting for their refined appearance. They thrive in almost any soil or location, requiring some cutting back for quick establishment.

PINK WEIGELA (Rosea) — Upright form, for shade or sun positions; 6 ft. in height; pink bell-shaped flowers in June; used for border and tall foundation planting.

RED WEIGELA (Eva Rathke) — One of the most attractive of the brilliant color plants, blooming in June-July to a height of 6 ft.

WHITE WEIGELA (Candida) — Pure white flowers during June and to some extent throughout the summer; sun or shade; 6-8 ft.



Weigela

HARDY FERNS

The most beautiful and natural effects can be produced by planting of hardy ferns. They should be planted to be protected from the prevailing winds. They are perfectly hardy and can stand planting either in shady or sunny positions. The hardy ferns are most satisfactory for planting on shady banks and around porches, where the sun does not reach. They do well in any good well drained soil and require no care.

OSTRICH FERN —
The large leaf, tall growing variety.

ROYAL FERN —
One of the large growing varieties.

CINNAMON FERN —
Medium grower in height.



Hardy Ferns

ROSES, Select Garden Favorites

Probably no other class of ornamentals give as much value as do roses. Often the first season's bloom more than repays for the time and money expended. The following list includes the best kinds recommended by the rose specialists of the country. In planting, select a sunny location and dig soil deeply, giving good drainage. Roses are heavy feeders, hence they should have rich soil. Well rotted manure or bone meal are good to use. Be sure to pack the soil down tight about the roots in planting. Everbloomers may be set 18 inches apart, Hybrid Perpetuals 2 ft. apart. Protect roses over winter by either mounding up each plant with soil or by covering the beds at least 6 inches with leaves or straw manure, binding the top with branches or stalks. Our roses are all 2 year stock, field grown, that will bloom the first season.

HYBRID TEA ROSES

Twelve of the Leading Monthly or Everblooming Varieties

COLUMBIA — Full petaled rose-pink buds deepening as the blossom opens; erect on long stems; vigorous, intensely fragrant, and a good keeper.

DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON — Large, well-formed double saffron-yellow buds, opening well. A dependable, fragrant yellow rose.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ — Dark, rich crimson, the most prolific bloomer, and very popular among the reds.

LOS ANGELES — A luminous flame-pink overlaid with translucent yellow deep at the base. Long pointed buds opening to a most perfect flower.

MME. BUTTERFLY — A symphony of cream, pink, apricot and gold; the buds are a rich Indian red, yellow at the base; a delightful rose in constant bloom.



Gruss An Teplitz

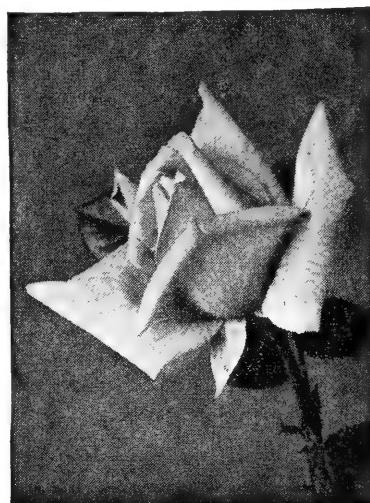
MRS. AARON WARD — Deep golden rose, shading to cream; the standard, small budded corsage rose.

OPHELIA — One of the most beautiful and popular, with perfect flowers of distinct form, lavishly produced; white tinted and shaded salmon, flesh rose.

RADIANCE — Extremely hardy and prolific; its color is a beautiful blending of carmine-rose, shaded opal and copper.

RED RADIANCE — Lovely deep red, with an intense fragrance; a globular, heavy-stemmed type as the above.

SENSATION — Large, very double flowers of scarlet-crimson overlaid maroon.



Columbia

SOUVENIR DE CLAUDIUS PERNET — Unlike most yellow roses the color of this type does not fade; long, pointed buds opening to large full flowers.

SOUVENIR DE GEORGES PERNET — A cheerful succession of reds from orient to cochinchina to carmine edge; round buds.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

Not as free-blooming as the Hybrid Teas, but are completely hardy and of vigorous growth, demanding less attention. They bloom in June and sparingly until autumn.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI (Snow Queen) — The finest, pure snow-white rose. Perfect in flower and free blooming. This grand Rose has become renowned as the very highest type of its class and the best snow-white Rose ever introduced. It is an ordinary strong grower, and has the vigor and hardiness of an oak. Immense in size and produced with great freedom.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT — An old favorite; one of the best of the scarlet crimson perpetuums.



Frau Karl Druschki

MAGNA CHARTA

— Large flowers of rose carmine delightfully fragrant.

MRS. J. H. LAING — Soft delicate pink with satiny cast; often in bloom after frost in the fall.

PAUL NEYRON — A beautiful clear rose-pink; immense in size. A strong, upright grower and an abundant bloomer.



Red Radiance

MOSS ROSES

Much desired for the beautiful moss covering of the rose buds. Moss roses bloom but once a season, but remain in flower for a long time. Three colors, red, pink, or white. State colors wanted.

Roses are among the showiest and best plants for decorating the home grounds.

HARDY CLIMBERS AND RAMBLERS

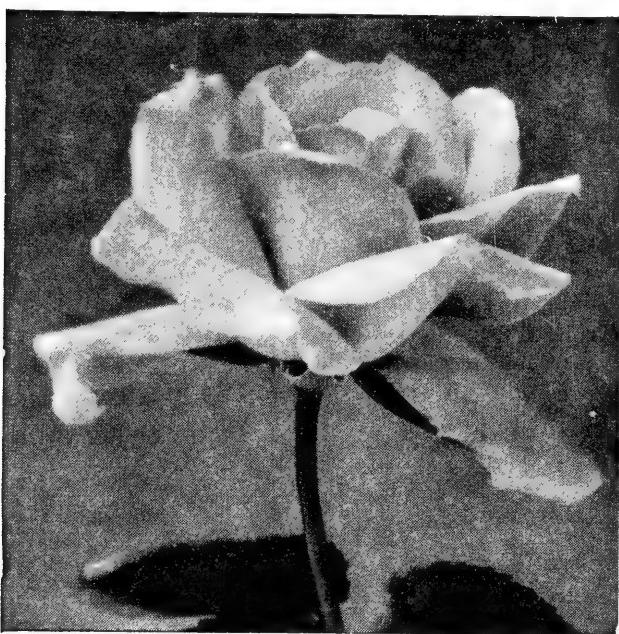
AMERICAN BEAUTY—Rich carmine. Fragrant. Hardy. The famous American Beauty Rose in climbing form. Has all the characteristics of its relative, including form and fragrance. Healthy foliage and has strong climbing habit of growth; the abundant bloom being in prime before the June show of the bush type.

AMERICAN PILLAR—A profusion of rich rosy pink blossoms. Very large. One of the most attractive.

CRIMSON RAMBLER—Vigorous grower. Will attain a height of 10 to 20 feet in a season; produces a marvelous profusion of rich and glowing crimson clusters during June and July. It is the supreme novelty among climbers and the forerunner of the splendid array of "Ramblers" now embraced in this class.

DOROTHY PERKINS—A most beautiful shell pink. The flowers are borne in large clusters of small double bloom and are very sweet scented. Foliage smoother and darker than the Crimson Rambler. This is undoubtedly the thriftiest, showiest and most practical of the older pink ramblers.

DR. VAN FLEET—A superb variety. The delicate flesh-pink flowers are full and double and open to an immense diameter; sweetly perfumed; beautiful bronze green foliage.



Los Angeles

POLYANTHA ROSES

Characterized by short, close growth and numerous clustered bloom.

CRIMSON BABY RAMBLER—Grows 1½-2 ft. with bright crimson flowers; hardy.

PINK BABY RAMBLER (Baby Tausendschon)—Same as the above in delightful pink. Both varieties are dwarf bushy plants, not climbing roses.

RUGOSA ROSES

ROSA RUGOSA ALBA—Pure white, single, having five petals and highly scented.

ROSA RUGOSA RUBRA—Bright rosy crimson, single, succeeded by large, brilliant berries of much beauty.

CONRAD FERDINAND MEYER—Double silvery pink flowers, large, cup-shaped; borne well above handsome Rugosa foliage. Exquisitely perfumed and perfectly hardy.



Paul's Scarlet

FLOWER OF FAIRFIELD — Resembling Crimson Rambler. Blossoms throughout the summer.

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER—A wonderful Rose for trellis or pergola. Winner of Gold Medal as best new Climbing Rose at National Rose Society's Exhibition. Flowers are scarlet, shaded crimson. Corresponds to Climbing American Beauty and Dr. Van Fleet as to size, shape and habit.

SHOWER OF GOLD—The color is a deep golden-yellow, with orange shadings in the center. This fills the "long felt want" for a "Yellow Rambler".

NEW TEA ROSE

TALISMAN—The most gorgeous assemblage of colors in one flower ever presented by a Rose. Here are the strong colors exhibited, mostly in well defined angular blocks; gold, apricot-yellow, blood-orange, deep pink and old rose. The bud is long and shapely, developing into medium-sized compactly double flowers; a free-bloomer, with glossy foliage.

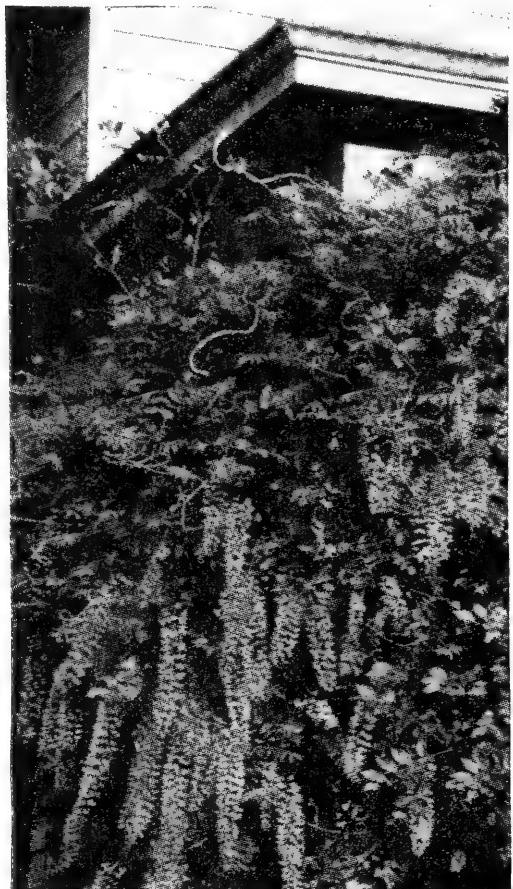


Paul Neyron

ORNAMENTAL VINES

For Shade and Beauty

A home planting is seldom complete without a few vines to lend added charm and grace not to be obtained from other sources. Vines furnish shade to the porch, the pergola, garden arbor, children's playhouse, and are often employed for temporary shade over windows. When vines are planted near foundations the soil should be replaced with rich garden soil to obtain best results.



Purple Wisteria



Clematis Purple

BITTERSWEET (*Celastrus*) — A popular vine for covering walls and trellises. Handsome glossy foliage and large clusters of orange crimson fruits. Its graceful sprays of berries make charming winter decorations for the house.

BOSTON IVY (*Ampelopsis veitchii*)—Climbs to brick or stone without artificial fastening. The foliage is handsome dark green in summer, changing to crimson and yellow in autumn. It is a little tender to establish and requires protection the first winter, but once established there is no further attention needed.

CLEMATIS PURPLE (*Jackmani*)—A large flowered variety, the flowers often 4 to 6 inches in diameter. Intense violet purple. Like the above it requires some help the first year to become established. If possible plant to the south or east.

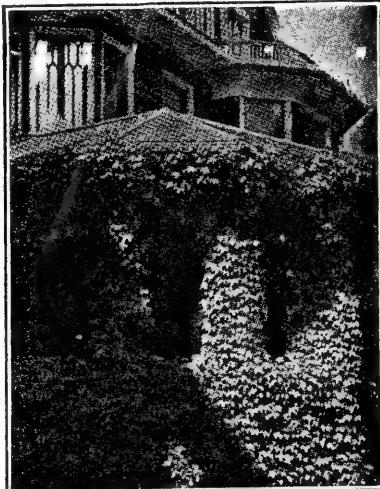
CLEMATIS WHITE (*Paniculata*)—A rapid growing vine, with masses of medium-sized fragrant white flowers in Sept.

HALL'S FRAGRANT HONEYSUCKLE — One of the most popular hardy vines grown. Dark glossy foliage, almost evergreen with numerous white and yellow fragrant flowers. Adaptable to the most trying conditions; very rapid in growth. Used for general planting about play-houses, porches, arbors, and fences.

TRUMPET CREEPER — A grand old favorite. Showy, orange-scarlet trumpet like flowers. A woody vine of vigorous growth for general planting.

VIRGINIA CREEPER (*Woodbine*)—The well-known native Ivy with five-parted leaves, coloring beautifully in the fall. Very hardy and vigorous in growth. Requires artificial support for walls.

PURPLE WISTERIA—Very desirable for heavy trellises, arbors, and pergolas. Pea-Shaped flowers of pleasing purple in May in dense pendant clusters.



Boston Ivy



Hall's Honeysuckle



Trumpet Creeper

EVERGREENS

for Year Round Color

Evergreens give a gracious, dignified appearance to the home grounds, which cannot be otherwise produced. They supply living color in winter and blend delightfully with the landscape in summer. About foundations and entrances they afford a pleasing effect in color and form variations. Give evergreens good drainage and occasional cultivation to keep the soil from cracking or drying out. Water occasionally, once a week in dry weather, by soaking the ground well. Light daily sprinkling does more harm than good.

SPRUCE

BLUE SPRUCE—Good color trees are mighty hard to find. We have several hundred select little trees coming on with glistening new growth of blue, well formed, three times transplanted for root and top development. They are a real buy.

NORWAY SPRUCE (The Christmas Tree)—A hardy, graceful, thrifty grower, used extensively in landscape work. The most rapid grower of the Spruce family, pyramidal in shape, tapering to the top. It stands pruning well, so that it may be kept dwarf and made more compact if desired for situations demanding. The least expensive of evergreens because of its quick growth. Used for entrances, foundations, rear group plantings and windbreaks.

BLACK HILL SPRUCE—A dwarf, compact slow grower, with foliage varying from green to a bluish tint. Effective as a substitute for Colorado Blue Spruce. Nice stocky trees, priced right.

DOUGLAS SPRUCE (A. *Douglasii*)—A native of Colorado; large conical form; branches are spreading, horizontal; the leaves light green above silvery white below.

Hemlock Spruce



Cuspidata Brevifolia

HEMLOCK SPRUCE (*T. Canadensis*)—A graceful and beautiful native tree, with drooping branches and delicate dark foliage distinct from all other trees, a handsome lawn tree and it makes an ornamental hedge.

YEW (Taxus)

The Yews are choice, dwarf evergreens, densely clothed with small, blackish green leaves. Fertile specimens have scarlet berries in autumn.

CANADENSIS (American Yew)—A low, weeping, broad, spreading bush, dark green foliage and crimson berries. Entirely hardy, and very valuable for surfacing beds or forming groups.

CUSPIDATA—The beautiful Japanese Yew of moderate bushy growth, the upright-spreading branches densely clothed with short leaves of dull green; hardiest of all Yews in this country, and a refined evergreen.

CUSPIDATA BREVIFOLIA—A very handsome, dwarf and compact form of the Japan Yew, with short, richly dark green leaves, dense bushy habit. Hardy, close set; slow-growing, it is one of the best dwarf evergreens for edging and foreground.

HICKSI—A beautiful dense, compact columnar form. Deep green.



Norway Spruce



Blue Spruce

ARBORVITAE

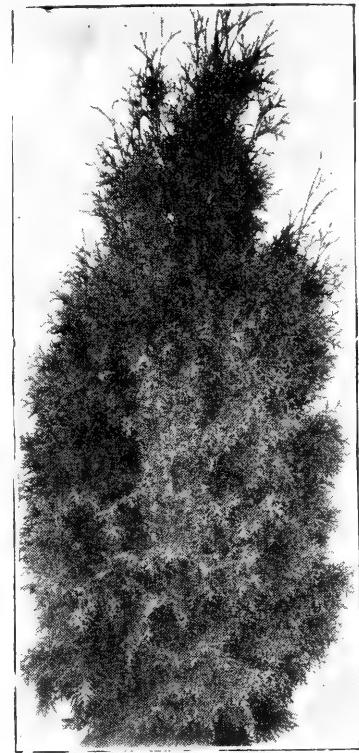
PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE—Compact and erect growing with soft bright green foliage in flat leaf-clusters much used in landscape work because of its pyramidal form and good foliage color.

GLOBE ARBORVITAE—A compact, round ball as it develops, with flat, close-growing sprays of bright green; used for entrance and foundation planting; like other forms it is suitable for shade as well as sun exposure.

PEABODY'S GOLDEN ARBORVITAE—The best of the golden foliage types, with good color and slender habit; useful for color accent in mixed planting.



Globe Arborvitae



American Arborvitae

AMERICAN ARBORVITAE
(*T. Occidentalis*)—A beautiful native bright green; yellow green beneath; valuable for screens and hedges.

SIBERIAN ARBORVITAE
(*T. Occidentalis Siberica*)—One of the best of the genus of this country; exceedingly hardy, keeping color well; growth compact and pyramidal; makes an excellent lawn tree.

BERCKMAN'S GOLDEN ARBORVITAE — A very compact, dense, slow-growing dwarf type valuable for foregrounds and edging. The flattened leaf-clusters face outwards edgewise, presenting a beautiful surface of vertical fluted lines. The color is that fresh, bright, yellow tone of green found in Hovey's Golden, but much brighter, and is always conspicuous.

PINE

DWARF MUGHO PINE—Very popular for entrance and foundation treatment. Rich, dark green color, and round, symmetrical ball-like shape. Very hardy and admirable to poor dry soil.

AUSTRIAN PINE—Darkest and richest green of the pines; quite dense and evenly branched, attaining considerable height and spread in time; makes a fine windbreak.

BULL PINE (*P. Ponderosa*)—A lofty tree from our western coasts, growing sometimes to 150 feet. Hardy, quick growing with long needles of silvery green.

SCOTCH PINE (*P. Sylvestris*) — Dense, broadly pyramidal, fifty to eighty feet high; luxuriant in growth, with strong, erect shoots and silvery needles.



Austrian Pine

YELLOW PINE (*P. Echinata*)—A tall, handsome tree with slender often perpendicular branches, forming a broad oval crown; leaves in twos and threes, dark green, three to four inches long, dull brown. Splendid for lawn and landscape.

RETINOSPORA (Japan Cypress)

FILIFERA (Thread-branched Japan Cypress)—Slender, string like bright green foliage, drooping in long filaments. Graceful.

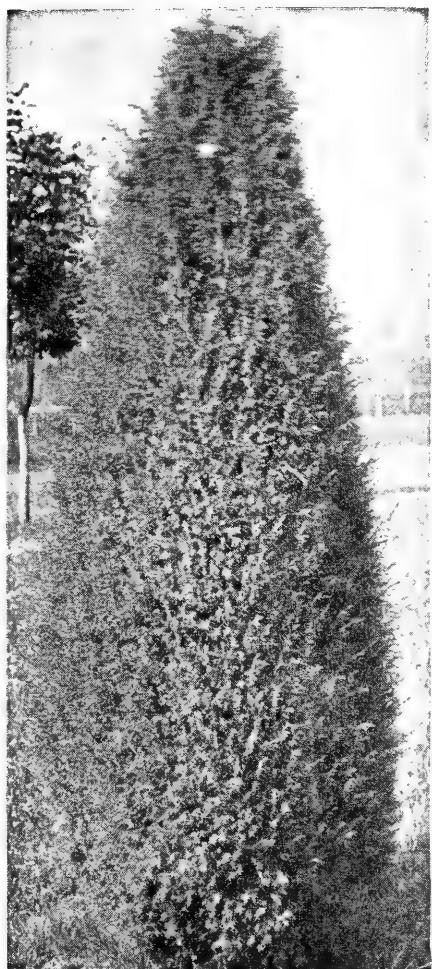
PISIFERA—Cone-shaped foliage fine cut and rather drooping at tips. One of the best.

PISIFERA AUREA—This has the same habit of growth as above, but all new growth is yellow or real light green. Looks something like an Arborvitae.

JUNIPERS

PYRAMIDAL JUNIPER VIRGINIANA—A hardy, pointed pyramidal or column type, with fine juniper foliage bright green summer color, bronzing prettily in winter. A good entrance subject for adding height to evergreen groups; used for the same purpose as the pyramidal arborvitae; very hardy and suited to poor, gravelly soils.

DWARF SPINY GREEK JUNIPER—A very compact little cone-shaped evergreen seldom growing over three feet in height; very showy for foundation and for edging mixed evergreen groups.



Swedish Juniper

WAUKEEGAN CREEPING JUNIPER—A prostrate form growing on the ground; a soft blue foliage in summer, changing to bluish purple in the fall. A fine rockery subject, and for covering walls, banks and slopes.

FITZER'S JUNIPER—A graceful spreading type often forming a spreading cap; blue green foliage and exceptionally hardy.

SAVIN—Handsome moss green foliage; adapted to use as a filler in Evergreen groups, or as a dwarf ground cover.

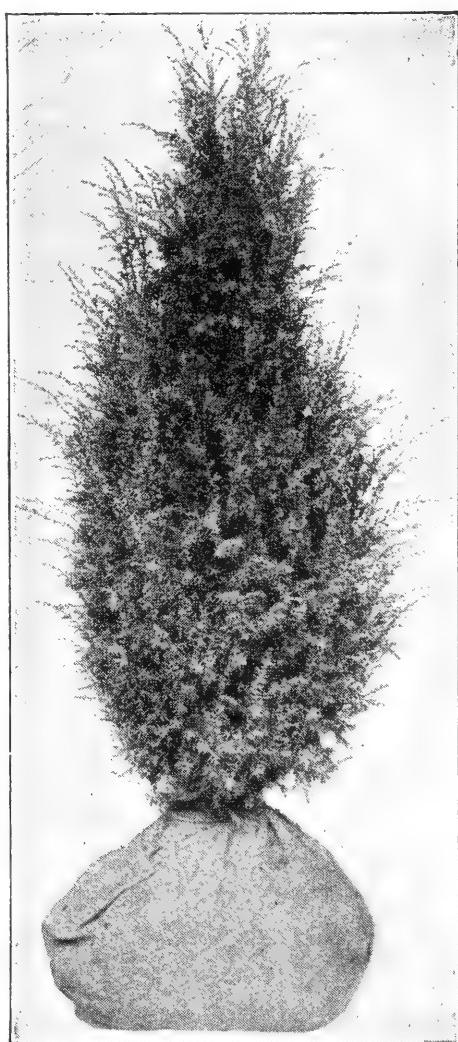
VIRGINIANA CANNARTI—A newly derived type resembling Schotti in leaf and character, midway in color between the pronounced yellowish green of that variety and the darkness of Virginiana.

VIRGINIANA GLAUCA (Blue Cedar)—Unlike so many varieties it is not at all formal, but without losing general compactness, its irregularity of spread is uniquely attractive; the broadly conical form and beautiful glaucous blue foliage making it one of the choicest of all Junipers.

SWEDISH (J. Suecica)—Tall growing, of formal, columnar habit. One of the hardiest and most reliable pillar types. The foliage is dense, fairly broad, with drooping tips; in color glaucous green somewhat lighter and bluer than the Irish Juniper.



Entrance Evergreens



Pyramidal Juniper Virginiana



Concolor Fir

WHITE FIR (A. Concolor)—A picturesque Colorado species; long leathery leaves, with glaucous tinge when young, becoming pale green with age. Branches arranged in horizontal whorls. A broad-based, tapering tree making a splendid specimen.

DOUGLAS (Pseudo-tsuga Douglasii)—Very tall growing with red-brown bark. Leaves light green above, glaucous below. Of thickly conical form, spreading branches, and pendulous branchlets. Much used for lawn specimens.

FIR—*ABIES*

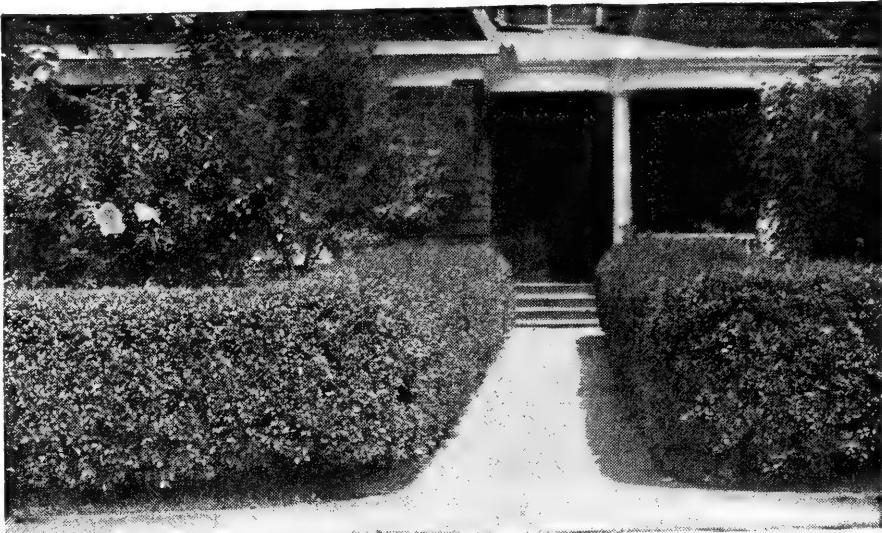
Hedge Plants

BARBERRY, JAPANESE (*Berberis Thunbergi*) — Ornamental and defensive. Rarely loses its lower branches.

PRIVET, AMUR (*Ligustrum Amurense*)—A very hardy variety, similar in appearance to the well-known California Privet.

PRIVET, CALIFORNIA (*Ligustrum Ovalifolium*)—The most popular Privet. Foliage dark green. Grows rapidly. The plants should be set 10 to 12 inches apart and pruned low for two seasons after planting.

PRIVET, CHINESE (*Ligustrum Ibota*)—Very hardy and ornamental. Desirable for partial shade. Should be closely trimmed for three or four years if compact form is desired.



Amur Privet

LILAC, COMMON, PURPLE—Very ornamental. May be clipped to a height of 4 to 5 feet or allowed to grow 8 to 12 feet.

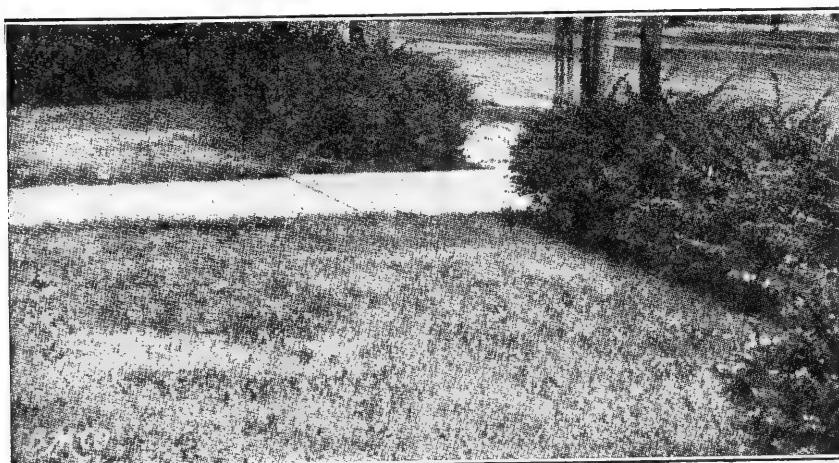
LILAC, COMMON, WHITE.

PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS (*White Syringa*)—Makes a tall hedge. Valuable for partial shade.

ROSA RUGOSA RUBRA—Rich green foliage and large rosy crimson flowers followed by large orange-scarlet fruits. Very ornamental.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI—An excellent hedge, where a natural untrimmed effect is desired.

THUYA OCCIDENTALIS (*American Arborvitae*)—Forms a handsome evergreen hedge. May be planted close and kept sheared to form a solid screen or allowed to grow tall for use as wind-break.



Japanese Barberry

TREES and SHRUBS for Various Purposes

TREES FOR VARIOUS PURPOSES

Trees With Attractive Autumn Foliage Trees for Winter Beauty

Sugar Maple	Birch
Dogwood	Golden Willow
Oaks	Evergreens
Tulip Tree	

For Street or Avenue Planting Trees for Moist Places

Ash	Birch
Linden	Willow
Elms	Poplar
Sycamore	Oaks
Maples	Linden
	Elm
	Ash

Trees for Dry Places	Trees for Quick Effect
Junipers (Evergreen)	Box Elder
Mugho Pine (Evergreen)	Catalpa
Elm	Silver Maple
Ash	Sycamore
	Poplar
	Willow

SHRUBS FOR HEDGES

Berberis Thunbergi	Spirea Van Houttei
Privets—in variety	Dwarf Spireas
Altheas—in variety	Mock Orange

SHRUBS FOR LOW FOUNDATIONS

Abelia	Barberry
Deutzias—	Clethra
Gracilis, Lemoinei	Hydrangeas, cut back
Coralberry	Snowberry
Dwarf Spireas	

SHRUBS FOR SHADY LOCATIONS

Van Houttei Spirea	Common Lilacs
Japanese Barberry	Honeysuckles
Shrubby Dogwoods	Golden Bell
Snowberry	Privets
Coralberry	Deutzias
Hydrangea	Mock Orange

SHRUBS WITH ATTRACTIVE BERRIES

Barberry	Elders
Cotoneasters	Privets
Honeysuckles	Coralberry
Viburnums	Snowberry

PERENNIALS FOR SHADY PLACES

Aquilegia	Monarda
Lily of the Valley	Platycodon
Bleeding Heart	Pyrethrum
Funkia	Roseum
Hemerocallis	Pachysandra
Candytuft	Spirea

ORNAMENTAL TREES

For Shade and Beauty

Trees serve to beautify the landscape by framing the picture and directing the eye to the house and points of interest. They also provide the very necessary background against which the house stands out. They should never be planted without well considered purpose. When carefully placed their play of shadow on the lawn, across walks and drives, etc. is very delightful.

NUT TREES

CHESTNUT (American Sweet)—A valuable native tree, useful and ornamental; timber is very durable, and possesses a fine grain for oil finish. Nuts sweet, of delicate flavor, a valuable article of commerce.

WALNUT (Japan Sieboldi)—Perfectly hardy here, rapid grower, handsome form, immense leaves; bears young and abundantly; one of the finest ornamental trees. Nuts produced in clusters; resembles Butter-nut in shape and quality.

ORNAMENTAL TREES

ARALIA Spinosa (Hercules Club) (Devil's Walking Stick)—A showy native tree with branched leaf stems two to three feet long. Used for tropical effect as it resembles a palm. Body covered with small spines. Very unique. Huge clusters of fine white flowers in July.

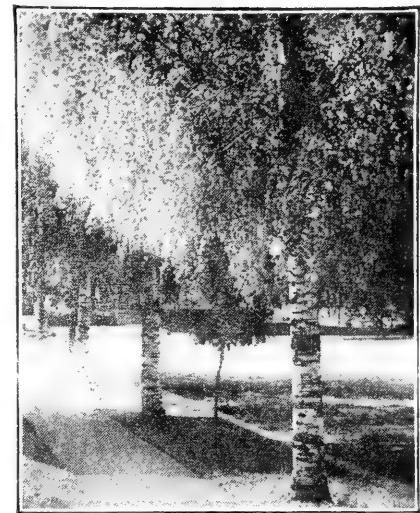
BIRCH

CUT-LEAVED WEEPING (Pendula Laciniata)—This tree is indeed a picture of delicacy and grace. It presents a combination of attractive characteristics of which no other variety can boast. Leaves finely cut, branches drooping, silvery white.

CATALPA

BUNGEI (Umbrella Catalpa)—Grafted on stems 4 to 8 feet high, it makes an umbrella-shaped top without pruning. Perfectly hardy, and flourishes in all soils and climates. Leaves large, glossy, heart-shaped, deep green, lying like shingles on a roof; always making a symmetrical head. Usually set in pairs on opposite sides of a walk, entrance, etc.

SPECIOSA—Valuable for timber, fence posts, railroad ties, etc., on account of rapid growth



Cut Leaved Birch

and durability. Large heart-shaped, downy leaves, and compound panicles of white flowers, tinged with violet and dotted with purple and yellow.

CHERRIES

JAPANESE FLOWERING, DOUBLE WHITE AND PINK—Very fine and rare. And being largely planted now.

CRABS - FLOWERING

ATROSANGUINEA—Makes a beautiful contrast to the other varieties by reason of its darker red flowers. The buds are deep purplish red, and the entire flower tinged purplish.

BECHTEL'S DOUBLE FLOWERED—One of the most beautiful of the many fine varieties of flowering crabs. Tree of medium size, covered in early spring with large, beautiful, double fragrant flowers of a delicate pink color. From a distance the flowers have the appearance of small roses. A great acquisition, and certain to become very popular. Blooms when quite young.

SCHEIDECKERI (Double-flowering Crab)—Flowers double, bright rose, of great substance and durability. Splendid for cut flowers. Crabs are now very popular and beautiful.

CORNUS OR DOGWOOD

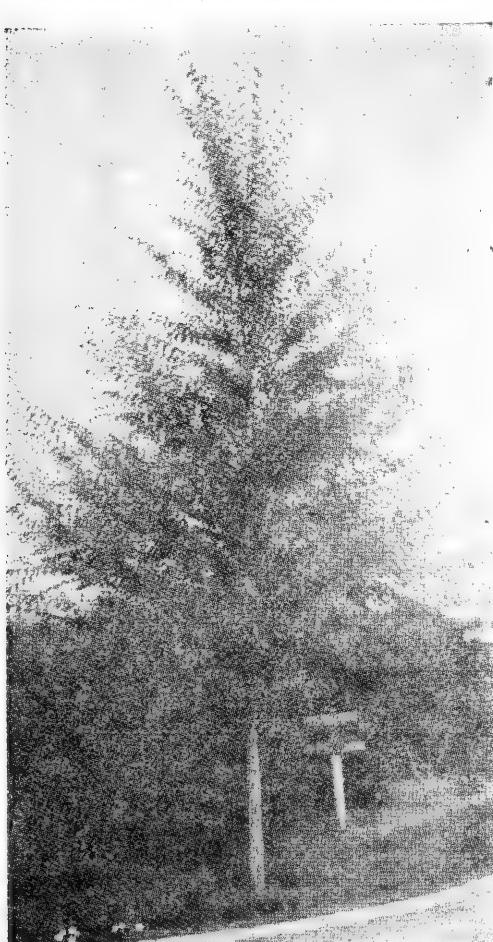
CORNUS FLORIDA (White-flowering Dogwood)—B. American variety of irregular habit with spreading open top, growing about 25 ft. high. The flowers are white, produced in May, followed by scarlet berries and gorgeous Autumnal coloring of the leaves.

C. VAR. RUBRA (Red-flowering Dogwood)—This merits all the favor which has been shown it by the public. The flowers are like Cornus Florida, except that they are a deep rose-color, freely produced. A fit companion to the white form.

ELM

AMERICAN—A very large, rapid growing native tree with broad, spreading and drooping head. Very valuable for shade or timber. Hardy and succeeds well on most any soil, even adapted to low, wet black soils.

CHINESE (*Ulmus pumila*)—The Chinese Elm is of recent introduction from China, but because of its quick growth and its vitality in spite of dry land conditions, it has found a place for itself in the country east of the Mountains from north to south. Even a small tree will give you shade in a few years.



Chinese Elm

HORSE CHESTNUT

WHITE FLOWERING—Decidedly the finest variety of this family. Makes a beautiful tree of regular outline. Exceedingly hardy and free from all diseases. Covered in May with magnificent white flowers tinged with red. Forty to fifty feet when fully grown.

KOELREUTERIA - VARNISH TREE

KOELREUTERIA PANICULATA—If only for its mass of orange-yellow flowers, which in July cover the tree, this should be grown. It is a small-growing tree from China, with large pinnate leaves. An unusually good lawn tree.

LINDEN

AMERICAN—A stately tree, growing 60 to 80 feet tall, with large, shining cordate leaves. Valuable for its beautiful white wood. Its flowers appear in July.

EUROPEAN—Largely used for street and ornamental planting, developing into beautiful specimens.

LARIX - LARCH

LARIX EUROPAEA (European Larch)—Compact in growth, with light green foliage and drooping habit. Valuable as a timber tree. Resembles an Evergreen in summer.

LIQUIDAMBER

LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA (Sweet Gum)—Its star-shaped leaves, glossy and green in Summer, takes on in the fall the most intense shades of purple, orange and crimson, and for this Autumn aspect alone, it should be grown.

MAPLE

The vigorous growth, fine form, hardiness, freedom from disease, and adaptability to all soils, renders the maple one of the best of trees for shade. It has few equals for the street or park.

ASH LEAVED—A hardy native sort. Ash-like foliage, spreading head. Rapid growth. Hardy.

GINNALA (Siberian Maple)—More like a large shrub, with three-lobed leaves and flowers in long panicles. Foliage turns bright red in autumn. Sometimes used as a substitute for the Japanese Maple.

NORWAY (Platanoides)—Large, compact habit, and broad, deep, green, shining foliage. A stout, vigorous grower. One of the best for the street or park. Forty to fifty feet when grown.

SCHWEDLERİ—A beautiful variety of Purple Leaf Norway and crimson color which changes to purplish green on the older leaves.

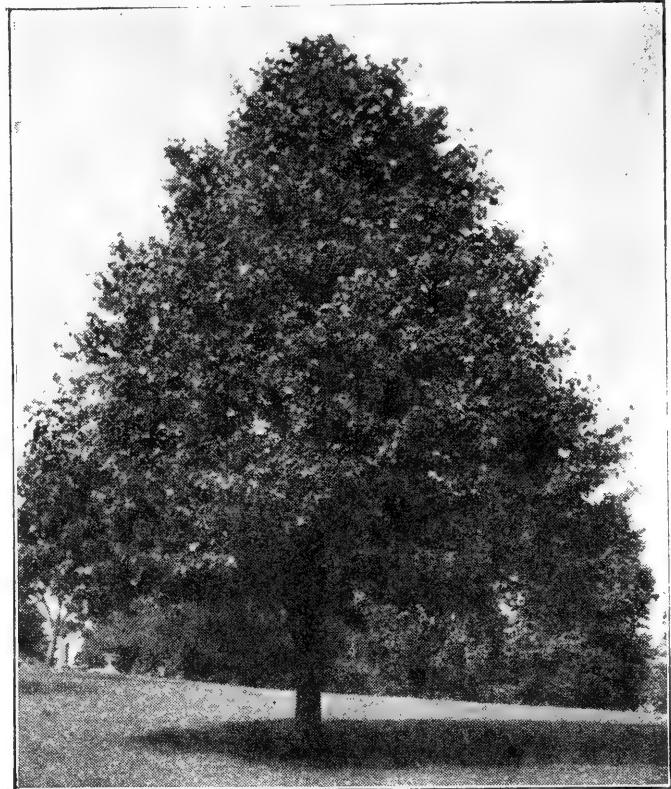
SILVER LEAVED OR WHITE—Foliage bright green above and silvery underneath. An exceedingly rapid grower, and makes a large tree.

SUGAR OR ROCK—The well known native variety. Valuable for the street or park. Fifty to sixty feet when fully grown.

WIER'S CUT LEAVED—Grows rapidly, and the shoots are so slender and drooping that it has a decidedly graceful appearance. The leaves are deeply and delicately cut. A large tree if undisturbed, but will stand severe pruning, and so may be easily adapted to small places.

RED BUD - JUDAS TREE

Before the foliage appears, the stems are clothed with a profusion of reddish-purple flowers, quite unique in color and appearance. The leaves are heart-shaped with a glossy surface.



Carolina Poplar

MOUNTAIN ASH

EUROPEAN—A more desirable variety than the American, being of finer growth and form. It blossoms during the early spring, after which the bright scarlet berries are formed in clusters. Twenty to thirty-five feet when fully grown.

SYCAMORE - EUROPEAN

As an ornamental tree for large grounds, or as a shade tree for street planting, this has no superior. It is a rapid grower, attains a large size, and presents a striking combination of majesty and gracefulness. The foliage is heavy and not subject to ravages of insects.

OAK

PIN—Broadly pyramidal in habit, described as half-weeping when old, because its lower branches touch the ground. It grows comparatively fast up to 60 to 80 feet. The leaves are deep green, glossy, and finely divided; orange-scarlet in fall. One of the richest and finest boulevard trees.

POPLARS

Poplars are desirable where rapid growing varieties are wanted, and they are also very distinct and striking.

CAROLINA—Of compact habit. A very rapid grower. A desirable tree for the seashore and for our large cities, where escaping gas kills most shade trees. Fifty to sixty feet.

LOMBARDY—From Italy. Remarkable for its erect, rapid growth, and tall, spiry form. Of great value for planting with other trees to break the average height and form. Fifty to seventy-five feet.

SIMONI—Medium height, bushy and rapid growing. Foliage small, oval, tapering at stem. Very dark lustrous green. Bark stained with red.

WEEPING WILLOW

A well known and most graceful tree. Its fresh, bright green tints and long pendulous, wavy branches make it very attractive for planting by streams and ponds. Fine as a specimen tree on a lawn alone. One of the most graceful large trees.

Fruit Trees for Home Gardens and Commercial Orchards

With the use of fruit ever increasing, fruit trees present an even bigger interest than heretofore, both to the commercial grower and the home owner.

Many of our finest fruits can be enjoyed to the fullest extent when home-grown. Some of the most delicious of them are too thin skinned, or do not keep well enough, for markets or shipping, consequently the home-owner who must depend upon the commercial grower has to be satisfied with the less flavorful fruits which will stand the delay and rough handling that marketing requires. The remedy is to grow a few trees in the home garden or to set out an orchard.

On the other hand, the commercial grower will find we have listed a full assortment of the best varieties for his purpose also.

APPLES

We list here only such varieties as have proved best in New England. Apples thrive in all soils and require very little attention. Some pruning must be done, and spraying will insure unblemished, wormless fruits.

Trim the trees every spring to prevent crowding of the branches and to allow pure air and plenty of light to reach the fruits. Spraying just after the flowers have fallen usually insures satisfactory crops.

Most commercial orchards are now planted with standard varieties, 40 feet apart each way. Quick, upright growing, early maturing varieties are used as fillers,

planting between standards to make 20 feet apart; fillers to be removed when the standard trees require the room (12 to 18 years). This requires 28 standard and 82 fillers to the acre. We recommend for fillers—Yellow Transparent, Duchesse of Oldenburg, Wealthy, Grimes Golden and McIntosh.

Those varieties following, preceded by a star (*) are the Russian and hardier kinds.

SUMMER APPLES

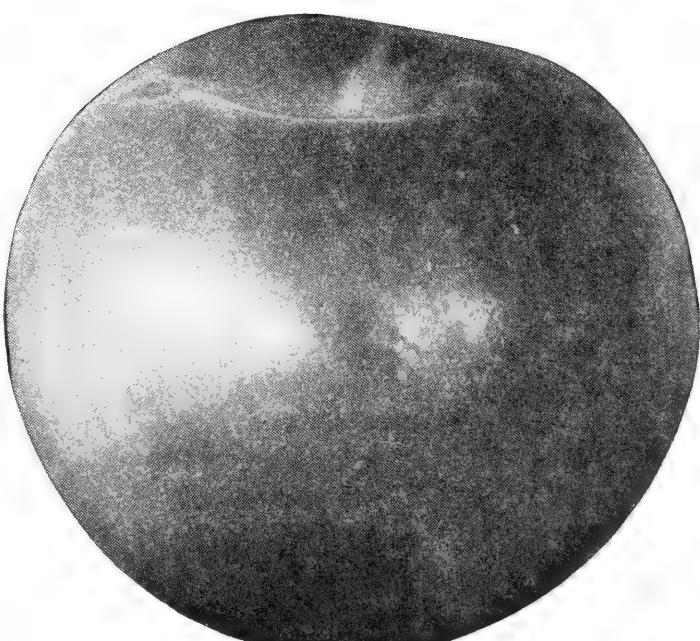
- ✓ BOUGH—Large, pale yellow; tender, sweet.
- ✓ EARLY HARVEST—Medium, pale yellow, tender juicy.
- ✓ GOLDEN SWEET—Large, pale yellow, very sweet.
- ✓ LIVELAND RASPBERRY—Fruit good sized, clear, waxen white, striped crimson; flesh snow white. Blooms late, is blight resistant, bears early, makes a good filler.

Delicious

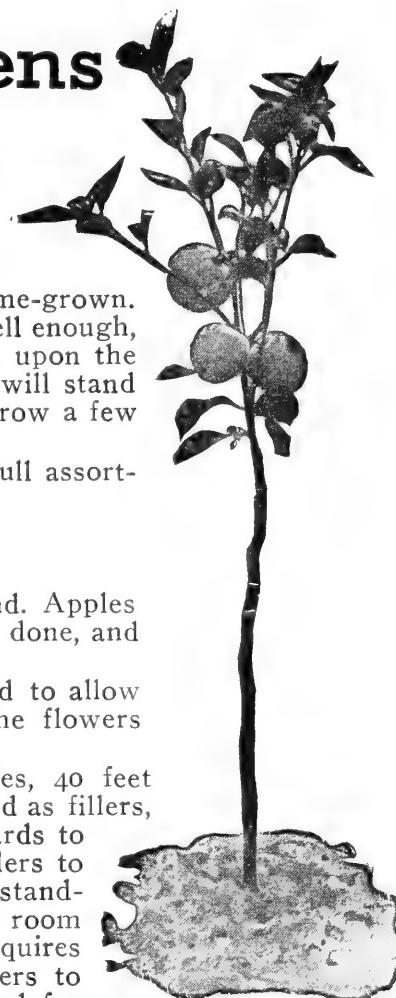
- ✓ *RED ASTRACHAN—Large, beautiful deep crimson.
- ✓ *YELLOW TRANSPARENT—Earliest, and best of the early kinds; white, tender, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid.

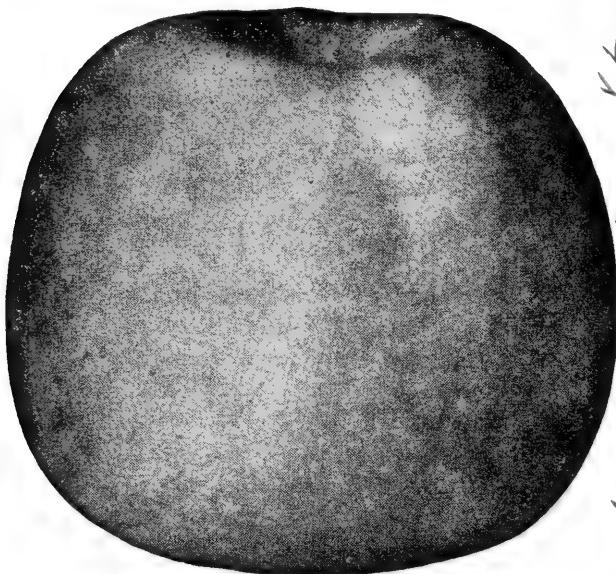
AUTUMN APPLES

- ✓ AUTUMN STRAWBERRY—Tender, juicy, productive.
- ✓ *DUCHESSE OF OLDENBURG—Good size, yellow, streaked red, juicy, rich, sub-acid, productive. Bears young.
- ✓ GRAVENSTEIN—Large, striped, fine quality; one of the best.
- ✓ MAIDEN BLUSH—Large, beautiful blush cheek.
- ✓ MUNSON SWEET—Good size, yellow, red cheek.
- ✓ RAMBO—Medium, yellow, streaked red.
- ✓ WESTERN BEAUTY—Large, shaded bright red on pale yellow; crisp, tender, mild, sub-acid.



Winter Banana Apple





Grimes Golden

✓ ***FAMEUSE** (Snow)—Medium, deep crimson, flesh white. Tree moderate grower but productive.

✓ ***GANO**—An improved Ben Davis, nearly covered with red.

✓ **GOLDEN RUSSET**—Medium, dull russet, crisp, juicy.

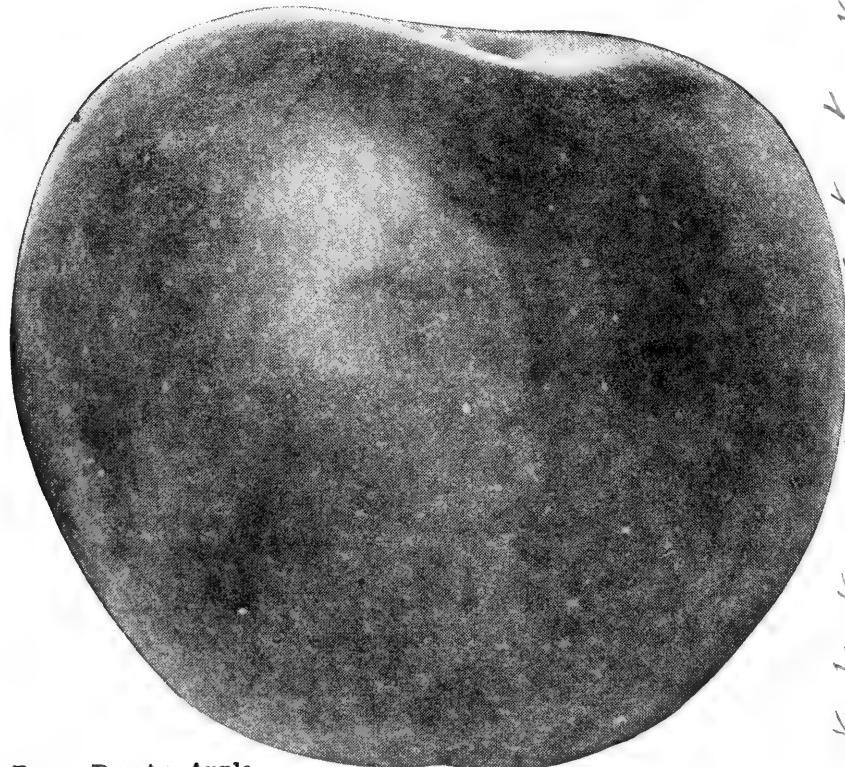
✓ ***GRIMES GOLDEN**—Excellent. Best quality, rich golden color, sometimes a pinkish blush. Flesh yellow, firm, crisp but tender, rich, aromatic flavor and juicy. Medium to large. An ideal dessert and cooking apple. Tree hardy, upright, heavy regular bearer. Splendid commercial variety.

✓ **JONATHAN**—Medium, red, extra quality.

✓ **KING DAVID**—An improved Jonathan as to color and productiveness not quite as good quality. Medium size, dark red, a splendid shipper and keeper. Tree hardy, comes into bearing young.

✓ ***McINTOSH**—Medium, deep crimson, highest quality, juicy, sub-acid.

✓ **NORTHERN SPY**—Large, striped, mild sub-acid and tender, with a rich, delicious flavor.



Rome Beauty Apple

WINTER APPLES

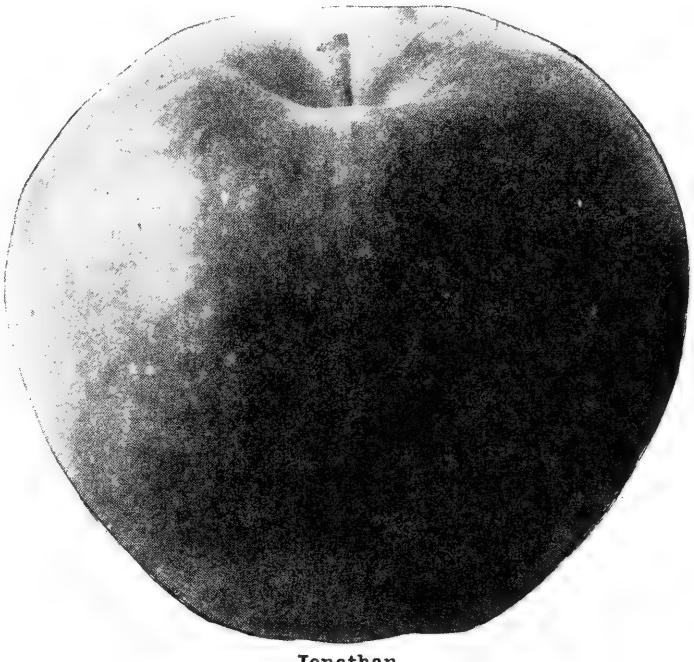
✓ **BALDWIN**—Large, bright red, crisp, juicy, rich.

✓ **BANANA**—Fine, vigorous grower, large healthy foliage, early bearer. Fruit medium to large, smooth and handsome, golden yellow usually shaded bright crimson; flesh fine grained, rich sub-acid, aromatic, highest quality.

✓ **BEN DAVIS**—Large, handsome, striped.

✓ **CORTLAND**—A derivation from McIntosh; the tree hardy, thrifty, early producing and long lived. The fruits abundant, large, round and handsome; attractive to the eye with their overlay of shaded reds; delightful to the taste with their brittle texture, luscious juiciness, and sprightly flavor. Better than McIntosh, because the fruits hang tenaciously to the tree and are two to four weeks later.

✓ **DELICIOUS**—Fruit large, nearly covered with brilliant dark red, flesh fine grained, crisp and melting, juicy with a delightful aroma; of very highest quality. A splendid keeper and shipper. A regular annual bearer.



Jonathan

✓ **NORTHWESTERN** (Greening)—Hardy, yellow; rich, of good size, extra long keeper.

✓ **DOMINIE** (Winter Rambo)—Large, greenish yellow, striped red; flesh white, tender and juicy.

✓ **RHODE ISLAND GREENING**—Large, greenish yellow, tender, juicy, rich acid.

✓ **ROME BEAUTY**—Large, yellow, shaded red; tender, juicy, sub-acid.

✓ **SEEK-NO-FURTHER**—Fruit is medium sized, round, firm, keeping nearly as late as Baldwin. The flesh is creamy, pleasantly flavored; skin bronzy yellow heavily oversplashed with dull red, russet dots conspicuous towards basin.

✓ **SPITZENBURG**—Medium to large, all-over bright red, faintly darker striped and dotted. Flesh tinged with yellow, sprightly sub-acid, juicy and aromatic.

✓ **STAYMAN**—Improved Winesap, larger and more prolific.

✓ **TOLMAN** (Sweet)—Medium, yellow and red, rich.

✓ **TWENTY OUNCE**—Very large, yellow, striped red.

WINTER APPLES—Continued

- ✓ **WAGENER**—Good size, deep red in the sun; flesh firm, sub-acid, excellent quality deserving more general appreciation and use. One of the earliest bearers.
- ✓ ***WEALTHY**—Few varieties that are at once so hardy and so productive yield fruit of such good quality—white fleshed, juicy and vinous; of medium size, smooth, round and deep red. October to January.
- ✓ **WINESAP**—Medium, deep red; firm, crisp, sub-acid.
- ✓ **YORK IMPERIAL** (Johnson's Fine Winter)—Medium to large; yellow, shaded red; firm, juicy, sub-acid.

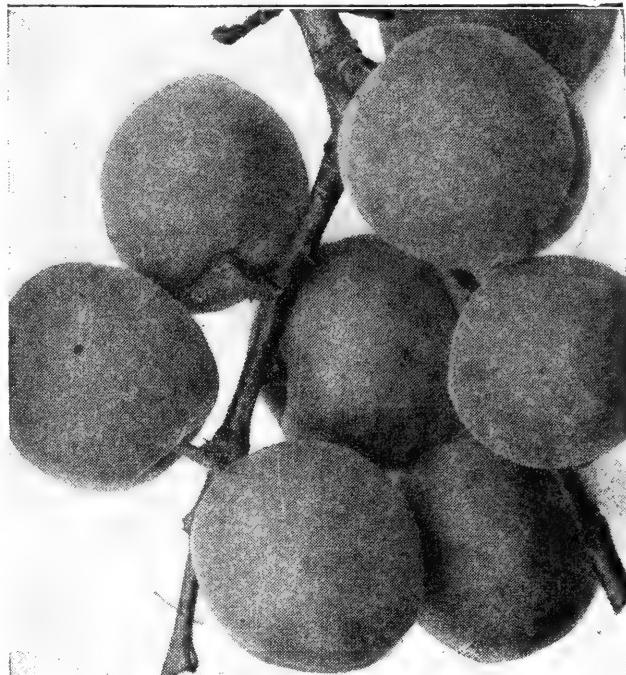
DWARF APPLES

Set trees 8 to 10 feet apart. Very productive, usually commence bearing the second year after planting. Adapted to yard and small gardens. Can furnish: Baldwin, Delicious, Duchesse, Maiden Blush, McIntosh, Northern Spy, Red Astrachan, Wealthy, and Yellow Transparent.

PLUMS

Annual sprayings with Bordeaux mixture keep away the leaf and fungus, and the thinning of too heavy crops of fruit prevents fruit rot. Plum trees are the best kind to set out in chicken yards; their full, rounded form furnishing abundant shade for the fowls. Set trees 16 to 20 feet apart.

- ✓ **BRADSHAW**—Large, dark red, flesh green, juicy, productive, fine for market. Aug.
- ✓ **GERMAN PRUNE**—Large, dark purple, sweet, good. One of the most desirable and popular for canning. Sept.
- ✓ **GRAND DUKE**—Color of Bradshaw; fruit very large, of fine quality, free from rot; very productive. Last Sept.
- ✓ **IMPERIAL GAGE**—Large pale green, juicy sweet, rich and excellent. Aug.
- ✓ **LOMBARD**—Medium, violet red, juicy, good, hardy and productive, the leading market variety. Aug.
- ✓ **SHIPPER'S PRIDE**—Large, dark purple; very showy, often measuring 2 inches in diameter; fine, juicy and sweet. Sept.
- ✓ **SHROPSHIRE**—Medium, dark purple, very productive, Oct.
- ✓ **ABUNDANCE** (Botan)—Hardy and productive. Fruit large, pinkish red, with heavy bloom; good quality. Aug.



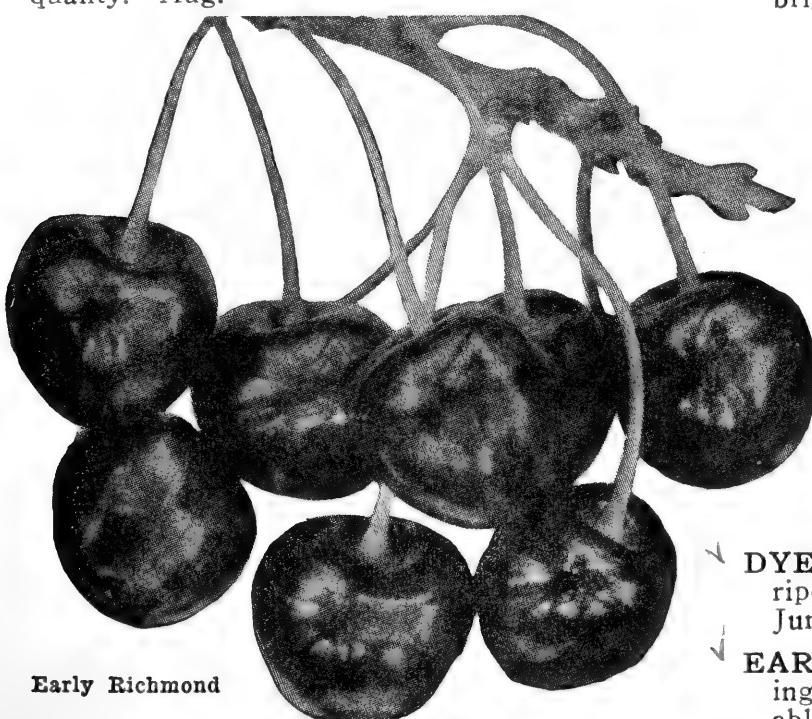
Bradshaw Plum

- ✓ **BURBANK**—Ripens 10 days after Abundance. Tree hardy; sprawling, vigorous, productive, bears young. Fruit large, excellent quality; cherry red with lilac bloom.
- ✓ **RED JUNE**—One of the vigorous, upright growers; productive; fair size, vermillion red; pleasant quality. Aug.
- ✓ **WICKSON**—Sept. Fruit large, long heart-shaped, color deep maroon red covered with white bloom; flesh firm and meaty, yellow, rich and aromatic; cling; pit small.

CRAB APPLES

For preserving, jellies, table fruits, cider and ornament. The trees usually bear the second season after planting.

- ✓ **FLORENCE**—Originated in Minnesota, and popular for its hardiness. Early; a beautiful carmine color.
- ✓ **HYSLOP**—Large; deep crimson; one of the most beautiful of Crabs; very popular. Oct. to Jan.
- ✓ **MARTHA**—Beautiful, glossy yellow, shaded bright red, good size, mild, clear, tart. Oct.



Early Richmond

CHERRIES

The compact shapeliness of Cherry trees, their glossy foliage, and spring glory of clustered blossoms, gives them ornamental value even in the lawn.

The trees are naturally hardy, succeeding best on sandy or gravelly loam, well drained. Avoid low or wet ground.

Sweet varieties grow more rapidly and make larger pyramidal trees. Set trees 18 to 20 feet apart. The **Sour** varieties are dwarf and bushy, bear earlier, and are more largely planted. Set trees 15 to 18 feet apart.

SOUR CHERRIES

- ✓ **DYEHOUSE**—A very early and sure bearer; ripens a week before Early Richmond. Early June.
- ✓ **EARLY RICHMOND**—Medium, dark red, melting, juicy, sprightly, rich acid, best. A dependable cropper. June.

SOUR CHERRIES—Continued

- ✓ **ENGLISH MORELLO**—Fair size, blackish red, rich acid, juicy, good. Aug.
- ✓ **LARGE MONTMORENCY**—Large, red, productive, ten days later than Early Richmond. Late June.
- ✓ **MAY DUKE**—Large, red, juicy, rich; its acidity pleasantly tempered to the advantage of sensitive teeth. June.
- ✓ **WRAGG**—Very hardy vigorous and productive, medium, dark purple, fine quality. Aug.

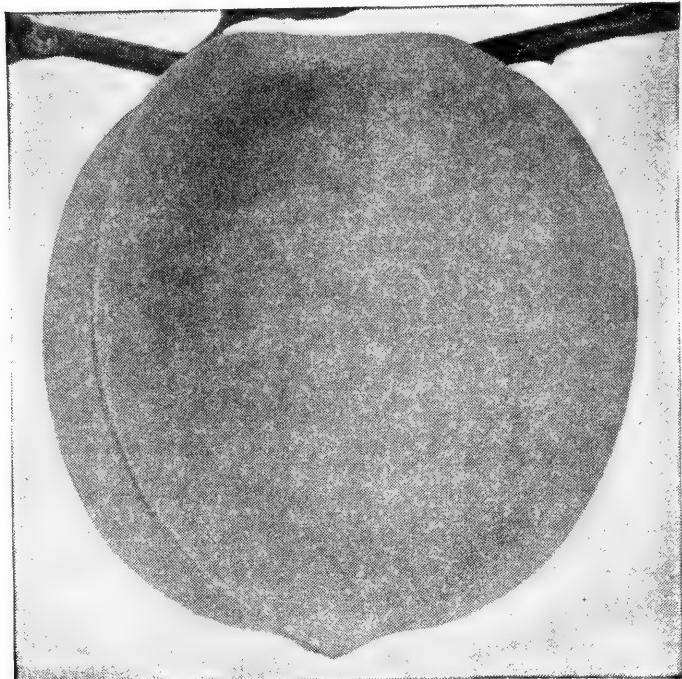
SWEET CHERRIES

- ✓ **BLACK TARTARIAN**—Very large, black, juicy, rich. June.
- ✓ **GOV. WOOD**—Large, light red, juicy, rich, delicious. Tree healthy and productive. June.
- ✓ **NAPOLEON**—Large, pale yellow with at least one red cheek; firm, juicy, sweet and productive. July.
- ✓ **WINDSOR**—Fruit large, liver-colored, distinct; flesh remarkably firm and of fine quality. Tree hardy and prolific. A valuable late variety. July.
- ✓ **YELLOW SPANISH**—Large, yellow with red blush. June.

PEACHES

Peaches are becoming important fruits in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and southern New England, now that their requirements of careful cultivation and care are understood. Pruning must be attended to, and when the trees are first planted all side branches should be cut back nearly to the main trunk and the latter reduced one-third. Plant them 16 to 18 feet apart each way.

- ✓ **BELLE OF GEORGIA**—Very large; white with red cheek; flesh white, firm, and fine flavored. Rapid grower and very productive. July. Free.
- ✓ **CARMAN**—Large, resembles Elberta in shape; color creamy white or pale yellow with deep blush; skin very tough, flesh tender, fine flavor and quite juicy. August.
- ✓ **CHAMPION**—An extremely large, handsome early variety, creamy white with red cheek, sweet, rich and juicy. Aug.
- ✓ **CRAWFORD'S EARLY**—Very large; yellow, with a fine red cheek; flesh yellow, melting, sweet, rich and very excellent. Hardy and vigorous.



Elberta Peach

CRAWFORD'S LATE—Very large; yellow, with dark red cheek; flesh deep yellow, red at the stone, juicy and excellent, with a very rich flavor. One of the finest later sorts.

✓ **ELBERTA**—Large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, of high quality. Exceedingly prolific, sure bearer and hardy. The leading market variety.

✓ **J. H. HALE**—Deep golden yellow overlaid with bright carmine. Skin thick, smooth and little fuzz. Flesh solid, deep yellow, fine grained, firm, tender and very fine flavor.

THE HARDEE—Is usually in full bloom in Northern Ohio during the last week of May. Fruit is a yellow freestone with thick skin, and in size, texture and juiciness resembles Elberta. This peach is of a decided yellow with a striking red cheek. The shipping and keeping qualities are good. Fine for dessert, canning and cooking. Its steady bearing, sure-cropping characteristics are most important. Is particularly resistant to cold and also dry seasons. End Winter-killing—Plant Hardee.



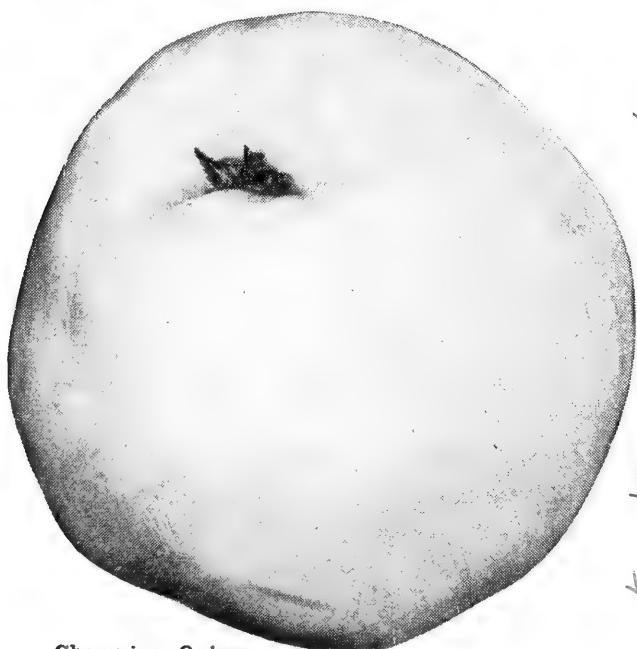
✓ **ROCHESTER**—A valuable yellow freestone, which bears when quite young, producing beautiful, large, orange yellow fruit of superb quality. Juicy flesh of delicious flavor. Good keeper and shipper, and tree is especially vigorous.

QUINCES

Small, hardy, and prolific trees whose fruits are highly esteemed for canning and preserving. They are always in demand and bring good prices on the market. Quinces may be planted 10 to 15 feet apart.

✓ **CHAMPION**—A strong, rugged tree, with very large fruit of lively russet yellow at the stem. Very tender when cooked. Prolific.

✓ **ORANGE**—Large, bright golden yellow fruits, very tender when cooked, of excellent flavor and prized for preserves and the market.



Champion Quince

MULBERRIES

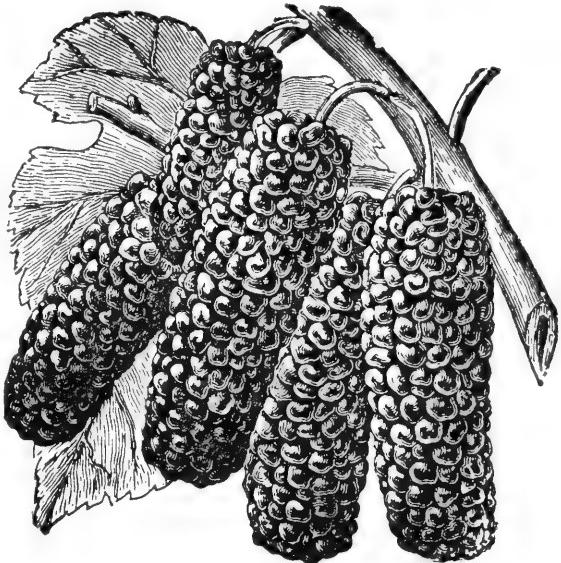
NEW AMERICAN—Equal to Downing in all respects, and a much hardier tree. Vigorous grower, very productive; the best variety for fruit; ripe from middle June to Sept.

RUSSIAN—Very hardy, vigorous grower; valuable for feeding silk worms, etc. Fruit small, varies in color from white to black.

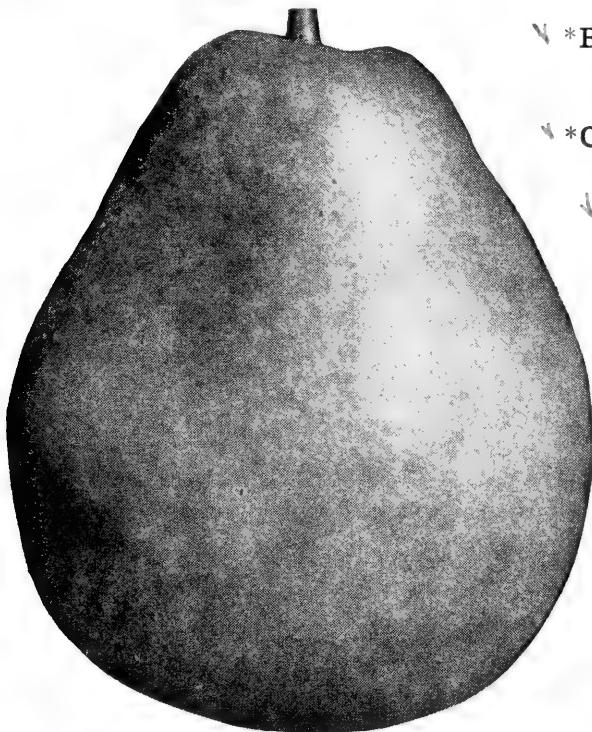
PEARS

The soil best adapted for Pear culture should be of rich and heavy quality, though good results are often obtained on soils of ordinary nature. The fruit of summer and autumn varieties should be picked as soon as it has attained full size, when, if ripened in dark, dry closets, it is not subject to rotting at the core, and develops its best flavor.

Standards planted 18 to 20 feet apart are best for permanent orchards; dwarfs at 10 feet intervals, for fruit gardens or small lots. Dwarfs must be planted deep enough to cover the junction of pear and quince 2 or 3 inches. All can be supplied as standards, and all varieties starred (*) can also be supplied as dwarf.



New American Mulberry



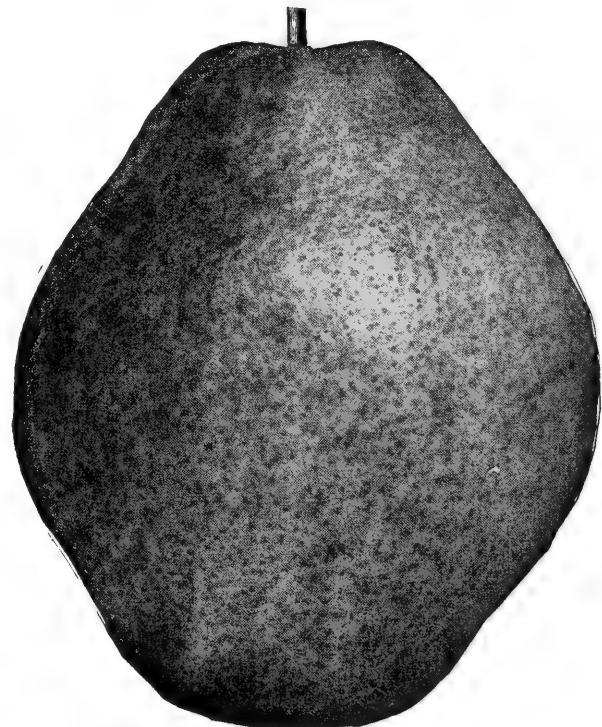
Bartlett

SUMMER PEARS

- ↖ ***BARTLETT**—Large, buttery, juicy, high-flavored, great bearer; very popular both for eating out of the hand and for canning. Aug. and Sept.
- ↖ ***CLAPP**—Very large, yellow and dull red, with russet specks. Melting, rich. August.
- ↖ ***WILDER**—Small to medium, yellow, shaded carmine, fine grained, tender, sub-acid. Vigorous grower. Early Aug.

AUTUMN PEARS

- ↖ **BEURRE d'ANJOU**—This is one of the best general purpose pears, combining a high quality with hardiness and dependability. Fruit is large, yellow, with a chunky neck. Tree is hardy, long-lived and productive. A good grower. Fine keeping quality and richness makes it one of the best pears for eating and a good profitable commercial variety. October to January.
- ↖ ***DUCHESSE** (of Angouleme)—Very large, buttery, rich, juicy. The most popular market variety as a dwarf. It is best to pick them before maturity, wrap in tissue paper, and rack away for complete ripening. Oct. and Nov.
- ↖ ***FLEMISH BEAUTY**—Large, juicy, rich; one of the hardest trees and most enjoyable fruits. Sept.-Oct.



Kieffer

***KIEFFER**—Large size, handsome appearance and remarkable keeping and shipping qualities. Oct.-Nov.

↖ **SHELDON**—Medium size; yellow with a richly shaded cheek; flesh a little coarse, melting, juicy, with a very brisk, vinous, perfumed flavor; of first quality. Oct.

↖ ***SECKEL**—Small; skin yellowish brown with deep brownish red cheek; flesh very fine grained, sweet, one of the richest and highest flavored pears known. Equally popular for dessert and pickling. Tree a moderate grower. Sept. and Oct.

↖ ***WORDEN**—A seedling of the Seckel, equal in quality while in flavor, size, color, form and appearance it is decidedly superior. Hardy and an enormous bearer. Oct.

WINTER PEARS

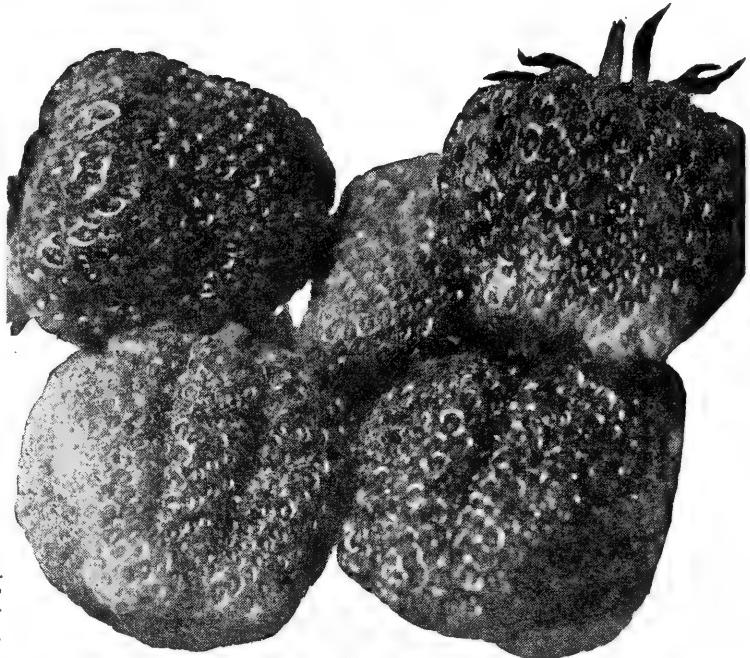
BEURRE BOSC—Finest quality late fall and winter variety. Extra large, long and tapering; russet; good shipper, brings highest market price. A vigorous grower. Nov.-Dec.

***LAWRENCE**—Medium, yellow with brown dots, melting, pleasant, aromatic. Nov.-Dec.

STRAWBERRIES

Everybody's favorite fruit, and so prolific that a few rows across the garden will supply the family with the most delicious berries, so superior to those bought in market that there is no comparison. Plant 18 inches apart in the row and space the rows 3 to 4 feet apart.

This spring we supply strong runner plants at the prices quoted.



Mastodon

PROGRESSIVE—A splendid autumn-fruited sort. It bears well throughout the season, but it is best to keep the blossoms picked off until fall in order to enjoy the splendid crops it will produce then.

SENATOR DUNLAP—Handsome fruits of great excellence for home or market. A mid-season sort highly regarded by all who know it.

MASTODON The Sensational New Everbearing Strawberry—Since introduction of the Everbearing class, many varieties have been tried, improved and supplanted. According to many reports gathered from all berry-growing sections of the country, Mastodon is the last word and outranks all predecessors. It is of immense size, an almost incredible cropper, of choice quality, and the strongest grower yet developed. More productive than most June bearers its fall pickings are sufficient from but a few plants and very profitable.

BLACKBERRIES

Plant 3 feet apart in rows with at least 6 feet between rows.

ELDORADO—This splendid variety stands when others are winter-killed and never fails to produce enormous crops of very large, jet-black fruit, which are sweet, melting, and keep well.

RATHBUN—The tips touch the ground and root, propagating like the blackcap Raspberry. The fruit is borne in clusters and is easily gathered; berries very large, intensely black, juicy, high-flavored, sweet and delicious.



St. Regis Everbearing Raspberry

RASPBERRIES

No introduction is needed to these delicious and most easily grown fruits. Plant them in rows 4 feet apart with the plants 2 to 3 feet apart in the rows.

COLUMBIAN—Dark red berries of exceptional quality. Bears large crops from mid-July to August.

CUMBERLAND—Probably the most widely grown black Raspberry. Vigorous, productive plants with glossy, black, sweet berries.

CUTHBERT—A hardy and productive red berry of good size and finest flavor. It thrives in almost any soil and is probably the best known red sort.

ST. REGIS EVERBEARING—Red berries of large size very sweet and rich. Productive and hardy producing abundantly throughout the summer. Plants set in early spring will give a small crop of fruit the fall following. The first or main crop equal to any red raspberry known.

NEW RED LATHAM The Mosaic-Free Hardy Red Raspberry—This remarkable and very desirable new variety makes its commercial advent at an opportune time, when critical inspection and official control work hardship for any stock not perfectly free from Mosaic or other raspberry afflictions. This type is certified absolutely mosaic-free, and acceptable anywhere. Latham is perfectly hardy, withstanding Manitoba winters without protection. Its production is superlative, out-yielding even Cuthbert. The berries are large and round, with profitable shipping firmness. The color is a richly brilliant red, an eye-catcher on market stands, a delightful table feature, and a perfect canned exhibit.

GRAPE VINES

Plant grapes 6 to 8 feet apart and train them upon a pair of wires, a trellis, an arbor, or any support. The vines make a grateful shade in the back yard and bear surprising quantities of fragrant, delicious fruits.

Under unfavorable conditions the grape vine will bear fruit, but good culture, pruning and spraying should be applied if the best quality of fruit is desired.

BLACK GRAPES

CAMPBELL—Bunch and berry large, glossy black, with blue bloom, sweet and juicy, seeds few and small, part readily from the pulp; very early.

CONCORD—The standard black, succeeds wherever grapes will grow.

MOORE—Bunch large, berry large round with heavy bloom, vine exceedingly hardy; universally desirable for earliness.

WORDEN—A splendid Concord type; larger, better quality and earlier. Vine vigorous; hardy and productive.

RED OR AMBER GRAPES

BRIGHTON—Bunch large, berries above medium; round; excellent flavor and quality; one of the earliest.

CATAWBA—Berries large, round; when fully ripe of a dark copper color, with sweet, rich musky flavor; late.

DELAWARE—Bunches and berries are small, but compactly set, light red, with violet bloom; sugary and delicious. A favorite dessert grape; one of the earliest to ripen.

SALEM—A strong, vigorous vine; berries large, Catawba color; thin skin, free from hard pulp; sweet and sprightly; ripens first of September.

WYOMING—Vine very hardy, healthy and robust, with thick leathery foliage; color of berry brighter than Delaware, double in size, ripens before; flesh tender, juicy, sweet.

WHITE GRAPES

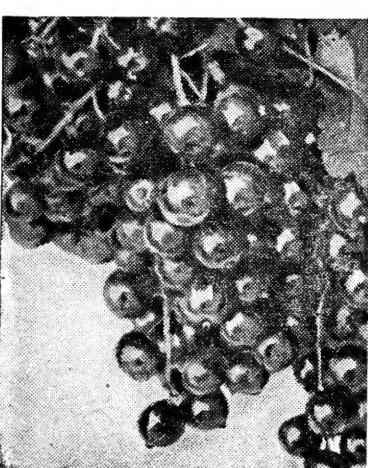
DIAMOND—The leading early white grape; ripening before Moore. White, with rich yellow tinge; juicy; few seeds, almost free from pulp, excellent quality; above medium size. Vine like Concord in growth, hardiness and foliage.

NIAGARA—Occupies the same position among the white varieties as Concord among the black; the leading profitable market sort. Bunch and berries large, yellowish white.

CURRENTS

Plant Currants 4 feet apart in the row and the rows 6 to 7 feet apart. Soil and culture the same as Gooseberries.

CHERRY—A popular old variety, clusters large, ten to fourteen berries to the cluster; berries very large dark red, transparent, mild sub-acid. Early.



FAY (Fay's Prolific)—One of the best of the large-fruited, red Currants, clusters long, twelve to fifteen berries to the cluster, easily picked; flesh firm, juicy, sub-acid; bush spreading. Season early to medium.



Concord

LONDON MARKET—Plant tall, upright grower; clusters of fruit long; berries medium size, dark red; flesh red, firm, juicy, sprightly. Season late.

WILDER—Wilder is now the leading commercial Currant. Plant strong, upright grower, very productive; clusters long, compact, berries medium to large, dark red, mild, sub-acid. Season late.

GOOSEBERRIES

Plant in a cool, moist, rich, heavy soil 3 to 4 feet apart, with rows 5 to 6 feet apart.

DOWNING—The leading American Gooseberry, very vigorous and productive, easily grown; fruit medium size, pale green; flesh soft, juicy, rich and sprightly. Midseason.

HOUGHTON—Very productive; fruit small, dark red; flesh firm, sweet, rich. Midseason.

RHUBARB (Pie Plant)

LINNAEUS—Large, early, tender and fine. The old reliable pie kind.

ASPARAGUS

PALMETTO—A very early variety of greenish tinge; even, regular size, of excellent quality.

WASHINGTON PEDIGREED—A new rust-resistant Asparagus. As a standard variety for the production of fancy Asparagus for the home or market, it stands ahead of all others in size, vigor, tenderness, quality.

BULBS AND ROOTS FOR SPRING

For wealth of bloom in return for a minimum amount of care, the summer flowering bulb and root plants will always be in the front rank. Charming new sorts are being added each year and one need not lack for variety. Invaluable alike for bedding, borders or for adding color to shrubbery plantings or for cut flower use.

CALADIUM

ELEPHANT'S EAR—Tropical foliage plant, effective grown as specimen plant or groups on lawn; leaves smooth, light green and very large.

CANNAS

AUSTRIA—A fine variety of the orchid-flowered type; large, handsome foliage; canary-yellow, with faint scarlet dots on inner petals.

BLACK BEAUTY—Small, red bloom; rich bronze foliage. Best of all the red-leaved sorts. 6 ft.



Caladium



King Humbert

EUREKA—The best white. The large substantial flowers are very freely produced on vigorous upright stalks. 4½ ft.

FLORENCE VAUGHAN—Flowers of the most brilliant golden yellow, dotted with brightest scarlet. 4½ ft.

KING HUMBERT—Foliage is rich bronze and the flower is almost as large as the orchid Canna, often measuring 5 to 6 inches across. In color it is a glowing scarlet often streaked with gold. 3-5 ft.

MRS. ALFRED CONARD—Most popular; large, exquisitely shaded salmon-pink flowers freely produced; strong growing. 4 ft.

MADAM CROZY—Flowers crimson-scarlet and gold-bordered. 3½ ft. high. Foliage green.

METEOR—A magnificent deep red variety of robust habit. Florets and trusses are large and freely produced. A most effective bedder. 5 ft.

PILLAR OF FIRE—The flowers are rich cardinal red and open all at once on the large truss that bears them; foliage green. 4-7 ft.

DAHLIAS

Six Choice Large-flowered Dahlias

INSULINDE (Decorative)—Golden ochre, with salmon suffusion.

JUDGE MAREAN (Decorative)—Salmon pink, changing to gold.

MRS. I. DE VER WARNER (Decorative) — Deep mauve pink. Strong stems, continuous bloomer.

SNOWDRIFT (Decorative)—7 to 8 inch flowers of pure white.

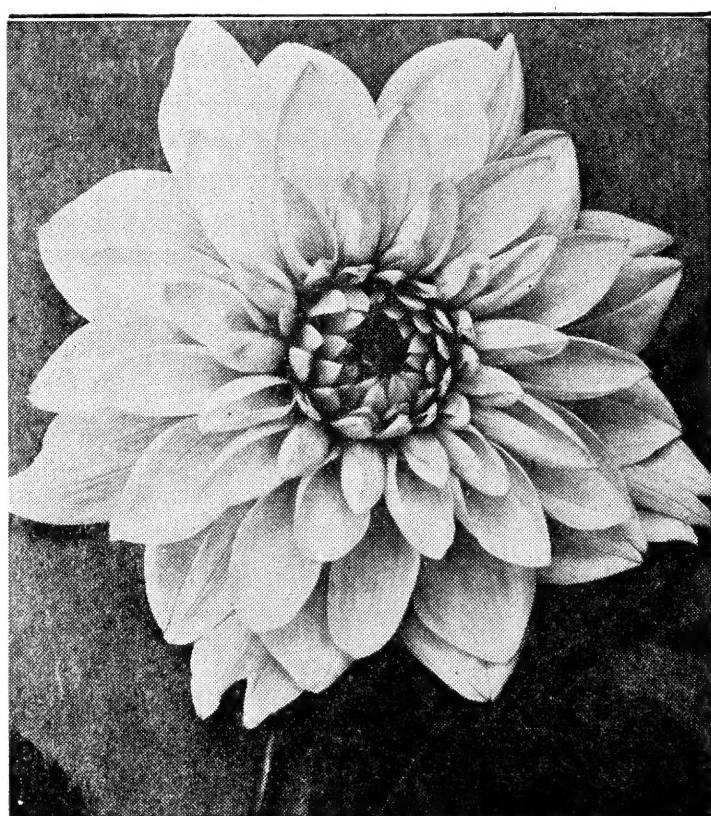
ATTRACTION (Cactus) — Lavender, erect straight flower.

JERSEY'S BEAUTY—It is still in a class by itself. A perfect bloom of eosine pink, carried high above the foliage on a long, wiry stem.

JANE COWL—A large flower of a warm buff and old gold, blending to a bright salmon at the center. The giant flowers are held aloft on rigid stems. A superb dahlia.

GLADIOLI

Lily like blossoms on sturdy stems, opening in succession, beautiful as orchids. Finest and most popular of bulbs for spring planting. Choice varieties in white, yellow, red, pink, and blue.



Snowdrift

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME

Consider the expensive homes you have admired. What makes them so attractive? The Grounds!

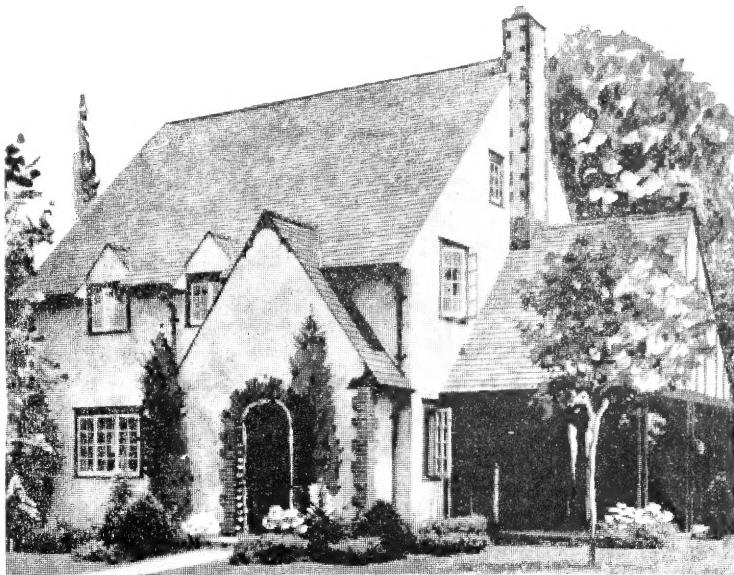
Any house without its setting of shrubbery or flowers is unattractive, and any house, no matter how unattractive it may be, can be made attractive and pleasing with a proper planting.

Many people forego the pleasure of a beautiful landscape because they think it is so expensive they cannot afford the outlay. Nothing could be farther from the truth. You can get more for the money you spend on beautifying the lawn than from any other investment you may put into the place. Nothing else will make such a big showing for small expense—nothing else will give you such returns in beauty, in pleasure or in actually enhanced real estate value.

Mystery and romance seem to cluster around the garden giving a peculiar fascination and charm that appeals to every one. And don't forget that the more modest the home the lower the cost of beautifying it.

Very few people are sufficiently familiar with the principles of landscaping and with the characteristics and habits of growth of plant materials to enable them to plan plantings which will produce attractive, harmonious results, that will also greatly increase the property value.

It takes study, experience and natural ability to design such plantings. By natural ability we mean good taste. You know what a difference there is between people in the mat-



ter of good taste in clothing. Some have it, some don't and have to rely upon others who do have it.

Therefore, we offer a Landscape Service which makes it easy and inexpensive for the owner to secure the most satisfactory results. Write or phone us now.

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We want everyone interested to have a copy of this book, which customers say is the finest, best illustrated and most helpful they have ever received. More than a catalog—a guide to successful growing—Send in the names of any friends whom you would like to have receive a copy—and we'll gladly send them—free.



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